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2 SEPTEMBER 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Needs, Rules for Portugal-Lusophone Africa Cooperation Suggested
(Rui Teixeira Santos; SEMANARIO, 12 Jul 86) 1

ANGOLA

- Air Defense Officials Hold Methodological Meeting in Lobito
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Apr 86) 5
- Sonangol Signs Cooperation, Research Agreement With U.S. Company
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 7 Jun 86) 6
- Patriotic Duties Stressed at Andrada Miners' Holiday Gathering
(Diogo Paixao; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Apr 86) 7
- Power Shortage in Cabinda, Road Repair Described
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 May 86) 9
- Brazilian Technicians Arrive To Discuss Gove Dam Project
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 May 86) 11
- Japanese Company Acquires Interests in Offshore Oil Production
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jun 86) 13
- Briefs
- Largest Parallel Market Dismantled 14
 - TAAG Accident 14

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Briefs
- French Donate Military Vehicles 15

MOZAMBIQUE

DPRK Ambassador Reaffirms Wish for Cooperation (Maputo Domestic Service, 28 Jul 86)	16
Gaza Governor Discusses Provincial, District Issues (Bento Niquire; NOTICIAS, 3 Jul 86)	17
RSA Said Behind Regional Transport Dependence (Maputo in English to Southern Africa, 24 Jul 86)	19
Chimoio Green Zones To Experience Improved Land Utilization (NOTICIAS, 3 Jul 86)	20
Zambezia Government Renders Production Accounts (NOTICIAS, 1 Jul 86)	21
Cooperatives Lease Market Stands To Counter Price Increases (NOTICIAS, 3 Jul 86)	23
Cabo Delgado Initiates Agricultural Marketing Campaign (NOTICIAS, 1 Jul 86)	25
Mafambisse Sugar Mill To Undergo Renovation (NOTICIAS, 1 Jul 86)	27
Briefs	
Zambezia 'Bandits' Liquidated	29
MNR Expelled From Sofala	29
'Bandit' Camps Destroyed	29
'Bandits' Killed in Milanje	29
FPLM Kill 'Armed Bandits'	30
Moscow-Maputo Air Link	30

NIGER

Briefs	
Medical Protocol With PRC	31

NIGERIA

Briefs	
Support for 'Radio Freedom' Urged	32

RWANDA

Commentary Outlines Policy on Refugees (Kigali Domestic Service, 27 Jul 86)	33
--	----

SENEGAL

Briefs	
PRC Medical Donation	35

SIERRA LEONE

Briefs	
PRC Acrobatic Team Visits	36

TANZANIA

Briefs	
Finland Approves Harbor Project	37

ZAIRE

Yugoslav Ambassador Cited on Cooperation (AZAP, 25 Jul 86)	38
Briefs	
Minister Arrives in Yugoslavia	39
Strengthening of Japanese Ties	39

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Motion To Ban ASF Challenged (Editorial; DIE AFRIKANER, 21 May 86)	40
UDF, COSATU's Roles in May Day Work Stoppage, Current Unrest (DIE AFRIKANER, 21 May 86)	41
NGK's Support of Influx Control Elimination Criticized (Editorial; DIE AFRIKANER, 21 May 86)	43
Portuguese Minister Agrees With PFP's Eglin (SAPA, 2 Aug 86)	45
Progressive Press Blamed for Present Situation (Dawie; DIE BURGER, 14 Jun 86)	46
Cape Heading for Equal Status for All Races (DIE BURGER, 9 Jun 86)	48
Botha Reportedly Backs Multiracial Youth Movement (Editorial; DIE AFRIKANER, 21 May 86)	50

University of Pretoria To Remain All-White (Editorial; DIE AFRIKANER, 21 May 86)	51
Briefs	
Matanzima Warns Against 'Necklacing'	52
BLACKS	
Transkei Prime Minister Comments on Communism, UDF (SAPA, 13 May 86)	53
Buthlezi Urges Business To Approach Botha (SAPA, 12 May 86)	55
UCASA President 'Cautiously' Welcomes Provincial System (SAPA, 13 May 86)	57
Lebowa Chief Minister To Demand More Money From Government (Thomas Lekgothoane, Samkelo Kumalo; SUNDAY TIMES, 11 May 86)	58
SBDC Welcomes Black Freehold Rights Bill (SAPA, 13 May 86)	60
Kangwane Minister Announces Establishment of Police Force (SAPA, 12 May 86)	61
COSATU Official Says UWUSA Causes Division (PANA, 14 May 86)	62
Education Director Appeals to Parents on Schools (SAPA, 18 Jul 86)	63
Briefs	
AZASM, AZAYO Deny Kabasos Links	65
35,000 Arrivals in Khayelitsha	65
Border Area Remains South African	65
Applicants for Identity Documents	66
Crossroads, KTC Upgrading	66
Homeland, Foreign Labor Controls	66
March on Soweto Town Council	66
Blacks Moving to George Township	67
SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER	
Freehold Ownership Rights to Blacks Delayed (Sipho Ngcobo; BUSINESS DAY, 2 Jul 86)	68
Introduction of Trade Unions for Farm Workers Imminent (DAILY DISPATCH, 4 Jul 86)	69

Expansion of Electrical Services Urged; Coal Industry Plans (Sue Leeman; THE STAR, 17 Jun 86)	70
Langa, Guguletu Parents Reject DET Measures (SAPA, 28 Jul 86)	71
Teachers Union Appeals To Court on Orders (SAPA, 1 Aug 86)	72
SABC Commentary Supports Black Education Policies (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 29 Jul 86)	74
Briefs	
Nurses To Earn Equal Pay	76
Cape Town Defends Mixed Couples	76
Teacher Salary Parity Announced	76
Mandela Release Motion Rejected	77
Immigrant, Emigrant Flow Statistics	77
Beach Apartheid Signs To Stay	77
Eastern Cape Schools Closed	78
Non-White Tourists Increasing	78

ECONOMIC

Minister of Finance Discusses Economic Outlook (Barend du Plessis Interview; FINANCIAL MAIL, 9 May 86) ...	79
Hong Kong Bans Import of South African Gold Coins (Jennifer Henricus; HONGKONG STANDARD, 1 Aug 86)	83
GM To Reduce Staff by 270 Workers (SAPA, 29 Jul 86)	85
Briefs	
Finance Institutions Affected	86
Emergency Halts Citrus Exports	86
Sharp Imports Increase Seen	86
Buthelezi Praises Portuguese	87

INDUSTRIAL/S&T

Spain's Engineering Export Organization Offers Cooperation (Malcolm Fothergill; THE SUNDAY STAR FINANCE, 13 Jul 86)	88
Optimistic Outlook for Natal Construction Industry (THE SUNDAY STAR FINANCE, 13 Jul 86)	90
Naamsa Reports BMW, Volkswagen Sales Up (THE STAR, 16 Jun 86)	92

Industry Shows Signs of Recovery (THE ARGUS, 24 Jun 86)	93
--	----

Briefs

New Association for Plastics Industry	95
Vehicle Testing System Developed	95

/7310

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEEDS, RULES FOR PORTUGAL-LUSOPHONE AFRICA COÖPERATION SUGGESTED

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 12 Jul 86 p 20

[Article by Rui Teixeira Santos]

[Text] This month is vital to cooperation with the African countries, in terms of the timing on which Cavaco Silva's executive branch has decided. Not that any international gathering has indicated any political initiative in this sector, which Lisbon persists in avoiding. But this month, the government has come forward with a substantial cooperation package designed to redefine strategies and organization.

On the one hand, the Council of Ministers has finally decided to support some projects in Mozambique, integrating the back interest in the debt to be consolidated (about \$130 million in 1985). In the majority of cases, Portugal says that it will not go ahead with new projects. Angola, in turn, which is continuing to pay its debts (about 17 million cantos to Portugal) slowly, has frozen all new projects in view of the drop in oil (Angola invoices about \$1 billion in oil annually).

Cavaco Silva went further and redefined the framework for the granting of guaranteed credit and support for direct Portuguese investments in Africa, in a document scheduled to be made public soon. Finally, with the approval of the new regulatory structure for the ICEP and the appointment of Faria de Oliveira as president, as we reported last week, Cavaco Silva is developing the tool needed for a new marketing policy for Portuguese exports.

Statistical Series and Cooperation

What is at issue, when it comes to the cooperation policy, is once again the basic question which has been discussed during the present government. The statistical series and the macroeconomic models about which Miguel Cadilhe talks have nothing to do with the specific reality in the cooperation sector. In this area, timid steps will not make it possible to outline any policy for the sector, but will only make it clear whether the financing resources are greater for the moment or if we must "tighten our belts" here.

In political terms, our actions in Africa are regulated, on the one hand, by the multilateral relations within the framework of the Lome Agreement signed

by the EEC with the Third World countries (1984), and on the other, on the bilateral level, where our cultural links with the former colonies dictate that we will be constantly asked to serve as the international "lobby" for these countries. This is the case with the Nkomati Agreement between South Africa and Mozambique, to which we contributed nothing but wherein our presence, at the invitation of Mozambique, was considerable.

The lack of clear support for the MPLA, the civil war and the existence of a politicized bourgeoisie which dominates the middle levels of the state apparatus, which are strongly anti-Portuguese, have made our relations with Angola more difficult than in the case of Cape Verde (which, as a debtor, pays promptly) or Guinea (we have consolidated \$24 million, but it still owes us almost \$35 million), in which countries cooperation has been exemplary.

No Financial Resources

Cooperation requires coverage of what the African nations do not have and an amount which will permit the development of the European countries (mutually advantageous relations). The African countries lack financial resources, and the deterioration of the terms of trade and the drought in the past decade have wrecked their fragile economies. The international monetary system is unfavorable to them, and they lack the minimal technology for establishing infrastructures and even identifying their needs.

What is our situation?

- a. Portugal does not have the financial resources to cover the minimal needs of the African countries. However, its contribution to cooperation must represent 1.5 percent of the gross domestic product at a minimum, since the privileged relations with Africa constitute an important political trump card.
- b. We have an intermediate level of technology adequate for the needs of the African countries, which they could easily master without great vocational training requirements.
- c. The Portuguese market is very small, and is not capable of meeting the demands of a major project.

The Portuguese Strategy

Given these factors, what strategy should be pursued?

1. Politically, clear support of the local governments, without ideological complexes.
2. Economically, Portugal does not have the capacity to finance everything, or to undertake all the projects alone. It must then identify the main infrastructure projects in the African countries and serve as the organizer of trilateral cooperation plans. To do so, Portugal must guarantee a part of the financing and must meet its responsibilities, to the extent of the responsibility assumed for each project, until the work is completed.

As our market lacks the capacity to meet all of the needs of a great project, it would be necessary, for the construction of a dam, for example, for foreign businesses and suppliers, which might come in with financing, to participate.

Six Basic Rules for Cooperation

Our strategy then should involve:

2.1. Identification of the countries' needs. 2.2. Portuguese leadership in project viability studies. 2.3. Portuguese leadership in the organization of contracting consortiums. 2.4. A Portuguese contribution to financing and supply (in this connection, it is necessary to eliminate the bureaucracy in the Bank of Portugal and the export plan, to develop regular lines for our merchant marine LIS-LDA-MAP, which are currently lacking, and to put an end to the taxing of profits made by Portuguese businesses abroad. 2.5. Definition of a percentage of the gross domestic product to be allocated for support of the African countries and projects. 2.6. Guaranteed fulfillment of commitments.

Development Agency Needed

In this way, Portugal could become a service platform for the African countries, by organizing international trusts and projects on the one hand, and by providing technical aid (appointing technical advisors and supervisors) to the African governments.

Finally, from the institutional point of view, this aggressive business approach on the part of our country (economic diplomacy) should have an institutional framework in Portugal. The Economic Cooperation Institute has only been called upon to manage "white elephants" and disputes arising in Africa in which we are involved, with the identification of opportunities for cooperation being left to the enterprises. This should be a national project, because it is the image of the country which is at stake in each project or supply effort. The ICE, then, is obviously inadequate. A Portuguese agency for international development should be established to manage the MNE budget funds for cooperation, to serve as a financing institution and simultaneously to direct Portuguese trade strategy in Africa. This institution would further have sole charge of relations with multinational and regional bodies in Africa (the SADEL, OAU, ADB, etc.).

Role of the ICEP

And here one might also examine the actions of the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute (ICEP) to some extent. It should be the channel for the penetration of our products and projects abroad, not as a mere sales agent, but as a marketing strategist, redefining what goods we might sell abroad in terms of quality, packaging and other characteristics.

Just as in the medieval view it was necessary to organize production through the guilds, in the 1930s Dr Oliveira Salazar had in the to organize specialized institutes for the domestic market. Councils and institutes were established, pursuing a line which the Third Republic was to continue with the

EPAC, IAPO, etc. These are all bodies concerned with the importing of products, just as the Foreign Investment Institute is a body organized to support foreign ventures in Portugal.

We are, moreover, a country with an open economy, and not exclusively in the sense that we are an importer country (and anyone can import--organizations are not necessary). We are an open economy also in the sense that our exports dictate industrial production and domestic services. To a frightening extent the country has ignored this, when what was needed was to develop specialized bodies for the foreign markets or our export products. Even the National Wine Council is oriented toward the domestic market, when it should be a tool for selling on foreign markets.

Export Policy Needed

It is here that our economic diplomacy should become active. To this end it is necessary to create a link with the domestic economy, as the Japanese have done. And here we see another weakness. Since there is only a macroeconomic policy and not a real economic policy oriented toward the sectors and the enterprises and the economic agents (that lack of economic coordination to which we referred last week), even if such a tool were established or developed, its actions would be limited until such time as we have a Ministry of Economy which can ensure the orderly implementation of the directives and controls suggested by those studying foreign market prospects.

African Military School

Finally, in military terms, there is an urgent need to establish a training school for the officers of the armies of the Portuguese-speaking countries. This is a way of placing the army in the service of cooperation and guaranteeing the continuity of our military technology, which has been highly esteemed in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. One possibility might be the use of the Lamego military instillations (Commando School), which are currently underutilized.

Moreover, this professional training aspect should be encouraged in all technical sectors, since although the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa currently have credit lines available for professional training from other countries and international bodies, they are not being utilized due to the lack of organizational capacity on the part of the African countries. Portugal could propose undertakings in this sector which would be welcomed in Africa, and the financial resources for covering the operational costs could readily be found abroad.

5157

CS0:3542/129

ANGOLA

AIR DEFENSE OFFICIALS HOLD METHODOLOGICAL MEETING IN LOBITO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Lobito--The first methodological meeting held by the FAPA-DAA cadre units, which was inaugurated on the 23rd of the month in the meeting hall of the Lobito Municipal Commissariat, has ended in this city.

Minister of State with Responsibilities for Inspection and State Control Kundi Palama, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, presided at the closing session, which was also attended by Provincial Commissioner Joao Manuel, a member of the CC of the party.

In his closing address, the minister of state stressed the importance of this ceremony at a time when the party and government leadership is focusing attention on the training of cadres on all levels.

As the outgoing provincial commissioner, he took the opportunity to offer his farewell greetings, while at the same time introducing the new provincial commissioner.

It will be recalled that Capt Mauricio Alexandre, commander of the Angolan Frontier Guard Troops in the province and a member of the provincial party committee, presided at the opening session.

5157

CSO:3442/267

SONANGOL SIGNS COOPERATION, RESEARCH AGREEMENT WITH U.S. COMPANY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] The Angolan National Fuel Company (SONANGOL) and a U.S. oil company, CONOCO, recently signed in Luanda a contract to share production and exploration in Angolan offshore Block V.

The contract stipulates a minimum investment of \$60 million over 5 years, of which \$36 million would be paid out in the first 3 years.

According to the terms of the contract, CONOCO will undertake to drill six exploration wells in the initial period (3 years) and afterwards one well for every commercial discovery up to a total of four.

The contract also provides for CONOCO's participation in an agricultural development project in the region where Block V is located, with a view to increasing food production.

As Block V covers an approximately 4,000-m² area of the ocean facing the municipality of Ambriz north of Luanda, CONOCO will set up its operating base in that municipality, with the support of the firm [illegible].

CONOCO, which will be doing business in Angola for the first time, will be the operator with 50 percent of the shares of the contracting group, which includes AGIP (Italian) and Hispanoil (Spanish), holding 30 and 20 percent of the shares, respectively.

This contract raises the number of foreign oil companies operating in Angola to 14, including 9 European ones, 3 American firms, one Brazilian, and one Japanese company.

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CSO: 3442/265

ANGOLA

PATRIOTIC DUTIES STRESSED AT ANDRADA MINERS' HOLIDAY GATHERING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Diogo Paixao]

[Text] The main ceremony held in connection with National Miners' Day took place last Sunday in the Andrada mining zone in the municipality of Cambulo. Norberto dos Santos, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and provincial commissioner for Lunda Norte, presided.

The ceremony, which was attended by Minister of Industry Henrique Santos (Onambwe), as well as hundreds of citizens, was preceded by the inauguration of 27 April Street, a visit to the MD-2-Frente Zangi mine and the central diamond washing facility, which was recently the target of an attack by the puppet bands of the UNITA.

In the course of the tour, the administrator of DIAMANG, engineer Makenda Ambroise, gave detailed explanations of the operations at these labor sites, stressing that despite the enemy actions designed to paralyze its functions, work is continuing without interruption.

Norberto dos Santos, speaking at the main commemorative ceremony, noted the importance of the occasion and praised the dominant role the mining workers are playing in the socioeconomic development of the country despite the extremely difficult conditions with which they must deal, such as the soil, rainfall, dust and other substances which do serious harm to their health.

This member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party noted the need to eliminate the very high level of dependence on foreign exchange income, which is still obtained from a single product, oil, through the diversification of export products.

"To achieve these goals," Norberto dos Santos said, "it becomes urgent to increase cadre training in the mining sector, to draft and implement professional criteria, and to provide rewards as vocational incentives."

The enlistment of the mining workers in the Territorial Troops and the BPVs for the defense of their work areas was also discussed by this highest provincial leader.

In addition, at the end of his address, Norberto dos Santos urged those present to involve themselves fully in the activities in connection with International Workers' Day on 1 May, which will be celebrated this year for the 100th time.

The ceremony was attended by Samuel Garcia Alves (Parafuso), a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party; Francisco Vieira Dias, a member of the CC of the MPLA-Labor Party and deputy coordinator of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee; Vice Minister of Industry Galvao Branco; Tito Cortez, first secretary of the National Heavy Industry Union; and also provincial leaders and invited guests.

5157

CSO:3442/267

POWER SHORTAGE IN CABINDA, ROAD REPAIR DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 May 86 p 3

[Text] Cabinda--The main damage to the gas turbine installed in Malongo, which supplies Cabinda with electrical energy, was caused by the complete breakdown of the blades of the low- and high-pressure compressor, Francisco Cunha, the provincial energy representative, has revealed.

The representative in Angola of ASEA STAR, which did the inspection work, said that Swedish technicians will have to come to Cabinda to dismantle the turbine in order to establish the extent of the damage and to provide an estimate of the cost of purchasing replacement parts.

The arrival of the technicians, Francisco Cunha said, depends on payment by the People's Republic of Angola of 40 percent of the cost of having them come here to do the work, while the dismantling and repair of the 1 megawatt turbine will take more than 3 months.

The turbine has been in service for about 6 years and only receives maintenance servicing every 10,000 hours, because there is no permanent technician in Angola. For this reason, Francisco Cunha expressed concern about the training of Angolan technicians who could maintain the turbine.

Prior to its installation in Cabinda, some Angolans spent an apprenticeship of 1 month (insufficient) in Sweden, during which they were merely trained to monitor the apparatus, our interlocutor went on to say.

In this connection, two new generator groups of 200 and 280 KVA are scheduled to arrive in Cabinda this week, and within 15 days, another 1.5 megawatt group will be brought from Benguela in order to cope with the situation. The 200 KVA group is to be installed in Landana, the energy representative for the province of Cabinda explained.

Community Service Activity

The lack of equipment and other material resources, including dump trucks and conveyer blades, has in large part made it impossible to fulfill the plans of the Cabinda Provincial Community Service Office in the past year, a source affiliated with that body told the ANGOP.

This same source said that some roads in the various peripheral districts of the city of Cabinda were also repaired during that period, facilitating vehicle traffic.

This source further said that the basic activities for this year are the repair and operation of small water and electric power supply stations and the collection and treatment of garbage.

5157

CSO:3442/267

ANGOLA

BRAZILIAN TECHNICIANS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS GOVE DAM PROJECT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 May 86 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--A technical delegation representing the Brazilian Themag Engineering enterprise will arrive in Luanda tomorrow for a discussion with Angolan authorities about the details of the service memorandum recently signed by the two parties. .

According to the memorandum, which was signed in Sao Paulo on 19 March, Themag Engineering was designated to draft the Gove Dam proposal, as well as to carry out the technical-economic viability study on the interlinking of the North, Center and South Angolan energy systems.

Documents made available to the ANGOP indicate that the studies fall within the context of the regional activities of the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), for which Angola coordinates the energy sector.

The studies will be made by Themag Engineering with funds provided by a Brazilian institution, the FINEP. ELETROBRAS, which has signed an agreement with the National Electricity Company (ENE) in Angola, and which is affiliated with Themag Engineering, as well as the Itamaraty Palace (Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs), is also involved in these cooperative actions between Brazil and Angola.

The Brazilian interest in participating in these two SADCC projects on Angolan territory was indicated in January of 1985 during the annual conference of that organization in Mbabane, the capital of Swaziland.

Sources connected with Themag Engineering revealed that the studies and projects to be drafted will facilitate the participation of Brazilian goods and service industries in the execution of the Gove Dam and the first stages of the expansion of the Angolan Interlinked Transmission System.

This coincides with the desire made known by the coordinator of the SADCC energy sector, engineer Carvalho Simoes, who voiced the hope that Brazilian participation, "beyond the studies and project plans, may extend to the implementation stage."

The SADCC was established in April of 1980 by the heads of the governments of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania, for the purpose of promoting the economic development of southern Africa and reducing the dependence of the majority of the countries in that region, mainly on racist South Africa.

In the energy sector alone, the SADCC has already identified 68 projects in various subsectors (electricity, oil, coal and charcoal, gas, new and renewable energy sources, etc.), amounting to a total of more than \$5 billion.

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CS0:3442/267

JAPANESE COMPANY ACQUIRES INTERESTS IN OFFSHORE OIL PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A press release distributed yesterday by the Angolan National Fuel Company (SONANGOL) announced that the Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Co. (MPDC), the energy division of Mitsubishi Corporation, had acquired the American company Mobil's 25 percent interest in Block 3 of the Angolan offshore oil fields.

The press release indicated that Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan's largest commercial enterprise, selected the People's Republic of Angola as its most recent additional source of official oil reserves to ensure supplies of crude oil for Japan.

With this purchase, the SONANGOL document reads, the Angola Japan Co (AJOCO) is formed, a Japanese consortium comprising the Japan National Oil Co. (50 percent), Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. (25 percent), Indonesia Petroleum Ltd. (10 percent), Mitsui Oil Exploration Co. Ltd. (7.5 percent), Japan Petroleum Exploration Co. Ltd. (5 percent), and Taiyo Oil Co. Ltd. (25 percent). The new company will hold 25 percent of the interests in Block 3 beginning next August.

Finally, SONANGOL pointed out that Elf Aquitaine Angola is in charge of operations for the block where it has 50 percent of the capital together with AJOCO (25 percent), AGIP (15 percent) and INA Naftagas and Naftaplin, each of which has 5 percent.

9805/5915

CSO: 3442/265

BRIEFS

LARGEST PARALLEL MARKET DISMANTLED--An unprecedented police operation recently destroyed the major "parallel market" in the city of Namibe, located in the Eucaliptos district. A police source told ANGOP that substantial quantities of food and industrial goods were seized during the operation, and that 58 persons involved in illegal activities were arrested, most of whom were unemployed. Among the foodstuffs seized were soap, sugar, beans, rice, margarine, and fish, while industrial articles included trousers, shoes and household items, the source explained. According to Interior Ministry's provincial representative Jose Pires, this operation was part of a widespread police action aimed at giving this province one of the lowest crime rates. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jun 86 p 11] 9805/5915

TAAG ACCIDENT--A Hercules C-130 aircraft belonging to Angolan Airlines (TAAG) was partially destroyed after it missed the runway as it landed Sunday night at the airport in the city of Dundo (Lunda Norte). According to well-informed TAAG sources, the plane was carrying food and fuel (oil) for the Diamang diamond company. There were no casualties. A technical team headed by Director-General of Air Transport Jose Antonio Fernandes and comprising other officials and experts has already visited the scene of the accident. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 86 p 1] 9805/5915

CSO: 3442/265

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

FRENCH DONATE MILITARY VEHICLES--Within the framework of French-CAR military cooperation, an official ceremony of presentation of light reconnaissance and assault vehicles to the Joint Intervention Regiment took place this morning at the 4 September parade grounds. The ceremony was presided over by Guillaume Lucien Djengbot, minister of army and veterans affairs. The presentation of four [words indistinct] to the regiment by the French Cooperation Ministry falls within the framework of increasing the intervention capacity of the Joint Intervention Regiment. The vehicles were handed over to the minister by Colonel (Pickel), military attache at the French Embassy in Bangui. In his address on this occasion, Col (Pickel) specified that the four vehicles are not included in the direct military assistance for 1985. Each of these combat vehicles has the capacity of equipping (?a command unit and a section). Col (Pickel) expressed his determination to equip (?five) companies of the Joint Intervention Regiment. [Excerpt] [Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 86 AB]/12766

CSO: 3400/319

DPRK AMBASSADOR REAFFIRMS WISH FOR COOPERATION

MB281903 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Cha Myong-kuk, DPRK ambassador accredited to Maputo, today reaffirmed the desire of his government to expand bilateral cooperation in various fields with Mozambique. Cha Myong-kuk was speaking to national journalists at a press conference during celebrations of the 33d anniversary of the victory of the Korean people over the U.S. military invasion, which was marked yesterday. On the occasion, the ambassador from North Korea said that his country cooperates with Mozambique and other Third World countries on technological levels in the various economic, cultural and social arenas.

Cha Myong-kuk disclosed that his country has already presented 200 proposals on the peaceful reunification of the fatherland to the governments of South Korea and the United States, which traditionally supports South Korea. The proposals include the withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, cooperation, visits by officials of both sides with a view to reestablishing severed national links, and the formation of a confederation to maintain existing systems in North and South Korea.

The DPRK ambassador also spoke of the activities by antigovernment forces in South Korea:

[Begin Myong-kuk recording in Korean with superimposed Portuguese translation] We have always supported and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the opposition parties in South Korea. The struggle of antigovernment forces grows daily. The main South Korean force is the people. We are not in a position to lend firm support to the antifascist struggle for democratization in South Korea. We will never be able to stage a revolution on behalf of the South Korean people. We believe that in order to attain a victory in the struggle against South Korean fascism, it is necessary to unite antigovernment forces. [end recording]

/12766

CSO: 3400/318

GAZA GOVERNOR DISCUSSES PROVINCIAL, DISTRICT ISSUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 3

/Article by Bento Niquice/

/Text/ Xai-Xai--Members of the Gaza administration met recently in Xai-Xai in its second plenary session to discuss the province's principal issues. In addition to other matters, the meeting provided an opportunity to analyze information concerning various activities carried out by the district administrations as well as by other important sectors in the province's socioeconomic life.

The meeting was chaired by Governor Joao Pateguana and was attended by members of the governor's staff, guests considered highly important and influential in the life of the province and representatives of the people's democratic organizations and socioprofessional groups.

The most important item on the agenda was the information which the district administrators were to furnish to the governor's staff concerning the progress of the activity called for by the PEC/86 and other activities of a local nature planned by the district administrations.

The opening session was followed by the presentation of the district reports and this was followed by heated discussion of the points raised.

AGRICOM was severely criticized by Governor Pateguana for having failed to market large quantities of the people's and state's manioc, allegedly due to problems of price and transportation, among other factors.

According to Pateguana, the real fault lies in the fact that the measures required to market those surpluses were not properly coordinated and planned by AGRICOM and the respective district administrations, often causing the merchandise to remain in the warehouses.

In this regard, the Gaza governor directed AGRICOM and other enterprises or institutions involved in this process to study ways to solve the problem over the short term. "I do not want to hear any more about the people's manioc rotting for lack of transportation, price or any other trifling deficiency," the governor stated firmly.

Provisioning Ends up in Requisitions

Meanwhile, addressing certain aspects involved in the supply of staples to Xai-Xai, the governor said that considering the overall produce which the province, and especially the city, receives, about 55 percent of that total is distributed through requisitions, the remaining 45 percent being handed out on a direct basis, the latter experiencing a reduction in the so-called "contingency supply."

He asserted that in most cases this situation is getting worse, since, in his opinion, there is no proper control over the distribution of the limited produce which the province receives for supplying its people, particularly with regard to staples.

"For example, we set up consumer cooperant organizations. But it is normal for month after month to go by without those organizations receiving anything to sell to their members. So why do we set up this type of distribution arrangement?" Francisco Pateguana asked. He then stated that an effort will be made to see that the consumer cooperant organizations play their true role as a model and example of socialist trade.

The Second Plenary Session of the Provincial Government of Gaza then discussed the subject of the news media and their role in keeping the people informed and it was agreed that, despite the difficulties encountered in transportation and other aspects due to the lack of funds, the province's journalists as a whole were making a great effort to carry on their work.

The participants in the meeting also received news concerning the current situation of the province's areas devastated by the drought and the work being carried on by the Department of Agricultural Management (UDA), headquartered in Chokwe District, with regard to the prospects for the production of various crops in the current agricultural campaign.

At the conclusion of the session, Governor Pateguana made a few remarks of a general nature and stressed that, for a leader to know the problems of his sector, he must go to the rank-and-file, ascertain the situation first-hand and seek solutions.

8568

Cso: 3442/258

RSA SAID BEHIND REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEPENDENCE

MB250710 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In his speech this week on U.S. policy towards southern Africa, President Ronald Reagan rejected economic sanctions against South Africa. One of the reasons he gave for this position was that several other states in the region are dependent on South Africa for access to the sea. The states rely on the roads, railways, and ports of South Africa for their trade. This is true, but for the historical record, it is worth looking at why.

For landlocked countries such as Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the natural routes to the sea do not lead through South Africa. They lead through Mozambique and Angola. However, the routes to the ports of Maputo, Beira, and Nacala in Mozambique and to the port of Benguela in Angola are periodically sabotaged by armed bandits. These armed bandits are not independent operators, they operate as extensions of the South African armed forces. When the UNITA bandits blew up the Benguela railways it was because they had been ordered to do so by the South African authorities. The MNR bandits in Mozambique sabotaged the railway line from Zimbabwe to Maputo port because they were ordered to do this by the South African authorities. The same is true for every sabotage operation against strategic railways, roads, and ports in the frontline states.

It is therefore not by mere chance that landlocked states in the region are dependent on South African ports. It is a matter of deliberate South African policy. Through this policy Pretoria inflicts enormous economic losses on the countries of the region. For the landlocked countries that situation is particularly serious. They are susceptible to blackmail. Pretoria uses military means to cut the Angola and the Mozambican routes to the sea and then threatens to prevent them from using South African ports should international sanctions be imposed. In this situation, it may seem surprising that the frontline states support calls for international economic sanctions against South Africa. But the reality is that the military and economic aggression to which they are subjected will not end until apartheid is removed and democracy is established in South Africa. Sanctions will help to speed that process.

/12766

CSO: 3400/318

CHIMOIO GREEN ZONES TO EXPERIENCE IMPROVED LAND UTILIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 3

/Text/ A total of 10 farms, not being properly utilized by their respective owners, are scheduled to be transferred to other tenants considered better qualified to operate the property.

Pursuant to this measure, a survey was made to determine the precise number of additional farms which may be found in Chimoio in similar circumstances. The survey revealed a considerable number of individual owners who are using the land for other purposes than those originally intended.

Etelvino Vasco, director of the Office of Green Zones of the City of Chimoio, advised that the transfer of the farms is to become effective before the end of this month and the purpose of the measure is to see that the farms are properly utilized.

According to information received, three distinct groups are being assigned to Chimoio's green zone sector; they will be responsible for the production of grain, horticultural plants and pork.

This initiative is being taken to provide better support by government organizations in both equipment and allotments for the animals.

"What is happening at the moment is that everyone wants to breed animals but does not have the necessary funds. The meager portion available is distributed to everyone, whereas certain individuals should be given priority--those who are producing meat for the cities," Etelvino Vasco stated.

With regard to meat production, the director said that the present quantity of pigs, rabbits, chickens, ducks, goats and cattle is still insufficient for the people's needs but that steps were being taken to rectify that situation.

As of April of this year, Chimoio had 3,721 pigs, 880 goats, 147 head of cattle and the same number of chickens. Of the 147 head of cattle, 4 are being used in the experimental development program. 14 are being scheduled for reproduction and the remainder are reserved for milk production.

8568

CSO: 3442/258

ZAMBEZIA GOVERNMENT RENDERS PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 86 p 8

/Text/ "In some parts of Zambezia Province production and grain harvesting have fallen far short of the goals set for the 1985-86 agricultural campaign. There are two reasons for this situation: attacks by armed gangs which caused farmers to abandon land already tilled and seeded and flooding of the Zambeze and Pungue rivers which destroyed many crops and whose effects will be sorely felt by the people." This is the gist of a report made by the provincial government on 20 June to the residents of Quelimane.

It will be recalled that the public rendering of accounts by the provincial governments was one of the obligations stipulated by President Samora Machel during visits which he made last year to Manica and Zambezia provinces.

According to the report to be presented at the meetings scheduled for the rendering of accounts by the provincial government, the matter of nutritional supply will be given special attention, particularly if certain measures are not immediately taken, such as the establishment of collective farms for second-stage crops: sweet potatoes, manioc and the garden variety of plants.

The Zambezia Provincial Government urges the people to take an active part in production and, furthermore, to support a general offensive in defense of the country to help eliminate the armed gangs operating in various parts of the province.

The meetings at which the Zambezia Provincial Government rendered the production accounts were held at the headquarters of Quelimane's five districts.

The meeting held in the first district was chaired by Feliciano Gundana, governor of the province. This meeting gave the people an opportunity to speak about their problems, particularly those connected with the black market, speculation and the incorrect behavior of certain members of the Defense and Security Forces as evidenced by the coercive recruitment of some of the citizenry for the SMO, the injustices exercised in the solution of certain cases and the lengthy delays in the trials of individuals who have been arrested.

The meeting held in the third district was presided over by Faquir Ami Chande, secretary of OTM's Provincial Council in Zambezia, who gave a brief talk on the

principal accomplishments of the provincial government during the first 6 months of this year, its support of agricultural production, marketing and drainage problems, its aid in providing the people with adequate supplies and its role in the development of industrial production, small projects, such as construction, water provision and others.

He also spoke of the difficulties being encountered by certain economic sectors attributable to the lack of raw material, spare parts and fuel.

8568

CSO: 3442/258

COOPERATIVES LEASE MARKET STANDS TO COUNTER PRICE INCREASES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] About 20 out of 81 consumer cooperatives in existence in the city of Maputo are responding to a grave concern of the consumers as well as of the producers regarding the fight against the current rise in prices, by supplying vegetables and fruits to their members.

Although they are supplying small quantities, due on one hand to the lack, in the majority of the stores, of conditions for displaying large quantities of goods, and on the other hand, to the still poor flow of goods, along with lack of diversity, the cooperatives are actually fulfilling their role--to help prevent the public from being cheated by the market vendors.

Some of these stores will be operating, in a few days, market stands where they will sell vegetables and fruits at a price affordable to the honest citizen's pocket.

The rise in prices imposed by the market vendors is of concern not only to consumers and producers, but also to suppliers, who expressed their expectations that new legal provisions be introduced to regulate law enforcement.

When in May 1985 our country's Cabinet Council liberalized the prices of certain products it had in mind to protect the consumer and particularly the producer. However, with such liberalization there arose a problem related to the announcement of the price schedules, and the already inconsistent inspection control worsened, which led market retailers to understand the measure as an opening to a deregulated commerce. They started to apply different prices, which, in the majority of cases, were extremely high.

The Power of the Cooperatives

Given that the present situation does not allow the control of prices through enforcement of the laws--these proved to a certain extent to be inadequate--new strategies with a view to curb increasing prices have been introduced and the consumer cooperatives, which are the current suppliers, were entrusted with the important task of implementing the program.

Sources of the Ministry of Commerce told our newspaper that the cooperatives' responsibility in the fight against the increase of prices is justified by the fact that the urban population, estimated at 900,000 inhabitants, constitutes more than 70 percent.

In fact, the consumer cooperatives, considering the numbers in the population they are supposed to serve, can actually contribute to the increase in the prices.

Some of the cooperatives already have stands leased in the markets though they are not yet operating them, due mainly to a poor flow of goods and lack of diversity. However, some trade organizations contend that even so, there are already conditions to allow the work to be started.

Others, although without adequate conditions for marketing vegetables and fruits, are in operation, even if on a small scale, while another group at a more advanced stage controls specialized posts for marketing these products.

Coordinated Effort To Fight Speculation

The consumer cooperatives have grown to the level of big commercial enterprises. Evidence of that is not only the volume of goods handled monthly, but also the amount of monies collected and the number of workers employed.

In 1975, for instance, a consumer cooperative which managed to make 30,000 meticals at the end of the month was considered good. At present, the cooperatives make 300 to 500 meticals. This demonstrates their growth, both structurally and economically--observed a source associated to the Ministry of Commerce Cooperative sector.

The position divulged by our interlocutor seeks to justify the fundamental reason for which the cooperatives, at present, play a key role in the fight against smuggling and speculation.

However, the proposed objectives do not always have a satisfactory follow-up, due to transport problems.

In an attempt to fill this gap, some cooperatives are going to receive vehicles for their own use, which will enable them to handle larger quantities of produce from the countryside to the city.

It is pertinent to point out that in this large-scale effort to fight price speculation are involved private and state-run enterprises of the fruit and horticultural sector and party and government bodies.

13259/6662

CSO: 3442/256

CABO DELGADO INITIATES AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 86 p 8

/Text/ This year's agricultural marketing campaign in Cabo Delgado Province got off to a slow start due to a number of problems. More than 70 percent of the districts, including Montepuez, considered the province's breadbasket, have not yet received the high-priority produce inasmuch as that produce has not yet arrived in the province.

Agricultural marketing in Cabo Delgado Province usually begins during the first week of June. This year there is not enough produce to initiate the marketing campaign in all districts simultaneously; therefore, the campaign is being initiated in three districts only--Ancuabe, Mocimboa da Praia and Namuno--where some of last year's surplus is still available or where limited amounts of produce have been shipped to the province.

Andre Saize, a representative of AGRICOM, told our newspaper that the situation is causing concern but has not yet reached the critical stage. Meanwhile, according to information received, a cargo vessel is presently anchored at the port of Maputo ready to take on produce for the Cabo Delgado market and deliver it at the port of Pemba some time this month. Steps are also being taken to receive other merchandise by air. "If the shipments arrive in July, we shall still be able to make up for lost time," the AGRICOM representative said.

Change in Procedures

A measure considered opportune and capable of stimulating the agricultural market, making it more efficient and operational, was introduced this week in all districts. It is that of eliminating the middlemen, trained by AGRICOM, and dealing directly with the farmers, private brokers and cooperants.

According to the AGRICOM representative, the commercial network in Cabo Delgado covers all districts. Until now, AGRICOM has been giving the brokers and cooperants financial support, furnishing the merchandise to be marketed and assuming responsibility for interdistrict and interprovincial trade.

However, there is a variation in this procedure. There are areas affected by the war in which both brokers and cooperants are reluctant to participate in the customary marketing procedures. In these cases, AGRICOM is obliged to organize a

corps of interested brokers and other district groups to bring any agricultural surplus to the people.

Preparation of the Campaign

According to the AGRICOM representative, this year's preparation for the Cabo Delgado agricultural campaign was to have received greater attention than that of previous years; and this was actually the case with regard to most of the details. The access roads connecting the various localities were repaired, some of this work still underway, and the district warehouses were renovated and sprayed in order to be ready to receive the produce.

A few months ago a number of meetings were held by AGRICOM's district leaders, both in Pemba and at the district level, to plan and adopt procedures for carrying out the agricultural marketing campaign. Some of the meetings were attended by brokers from the more important districts, such as Namuno, Ancuabe and Mueda. The truckers particularly benefited from the change in procedures and are now concerned mainly with the lack of tires and other spare parts, badly needed in their operation.

Except for these initial problems, AGRICOM's managing director asserts that a good year for agricultural marketing is being anticipated compared with last year. Of the 14,000 tons of various products to be covered by the plan, more than 50 percent consists of surpluses from the family sector which will be equal to last year's performance. The remainder is divided among the state, private and coöperant sectors.

During the past 7 years the family sector has remained at the top in the agricultural market, especially in grains. Meanwhile, the overall figures indicate that 1981 was the worst year recorded for agricultural marketing: 6,095.54 tons, compared with 13,828.2 tons for 1984, the best year. Last year, 11,718.68 tons of various products were marketed, compared with 14,000 tons foreseen for this year.

8568

CSO: 3442/258

MAFAMBISSE SUGAR MILL TO UNDERGO RENOVATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 86 p 8

/Text/ Mafambisse Sugar Mill in Dondo District, Sofala Province, has recently initiated a program aimed at totally renovating its canebrake, a project which is expected to last until 1996. The principal objective is to supply the sugar mill with high-quality raw material in order to increase its production yields in the sugar cane/tonnage ratio.

Mozambique Sugar Mill Enterprise has an installed production capacity of 80,000 tons of sugar per year; it is currently producing considerably less than half of that amount.

In the 1985 sugar campaign the firm barely managed to produce a little more than 3,000 tons of sugar, according to information obtained at the site.

The enterprise has a canebrake covering 11,000 hectares and encompassing an area extending from Mandruzo in Dondo District to Muda on the other side of Pungue River in Nhamatanda District.

The firm has suffered many setbacks in production in recent years due principally to inadequate irrigation of the sugar-cane plantings and to difficulties in obtaining spare parts for the agricultural machinery and plant equipment.

According to engineer Anastasio Nacatemo, director in the Department of Agronomics, the setbacks of the past few years can be attributed to negligence in cleaning out the drainage ditches used in irrigating the firm's sugar-cane fields.

Moreover, in addition to the problems previously mentioned, there has been a gradual decrease in the irrigation capacity from year to year with no steps being taken to replace or repair any of the equipment and this has resulted in sugar cane of poorer quality.

"This has been happening for 8 or 9 years, ever since the firm changed hands," our source of information stated.

Beginning next year, the sugar-producing firm plans to take action to increase sugar-cane and sugar production both quantitatively and qualitatively.

This project calls for the cutting of more than 1,000 hectares of old sugar-cane plantings and replacing them with new plantings; the project was scheduled to begin on 15 June.

The 1,000 hectares of old plantings being cut are no longer usable for the production of sugar; therefore, the fields in question will be included in the renovation process and new cuttings will be put in place for the 1987 sugar campaign.

With regard to the current sugar campaign, 2,100 hectares of plantings are to be used for the production of sugar. A total of 3,100 hectares are involved in the renovation of the canebrake for the 1987 campaign and the production of sugar for the current campaign.

According to Anastasio Nacatemo, this undertaking requires the support of the party and state in Dondo District in the recruitment of labor.

A total of 2,200 men are needed for the two projects in question: the cutting of plantings in the area to be renovated and that of the good plants to be crushed in the production of sugar.

It is in this aspect that the district must play a predominant role.

As in the case of Mandruzo, the Lamego Agricultural Enterprise and Metuchira, Mafambisse Sugar Mill must provide various incentives to attract workers.

Meanwhile, it should be mentioned that about 204 hectares of rice, produced by the firm to help feed its workers, are going to rot in the fields if steps are not immediately taken to recruit manpower to harvest that crop.

The matter of recruiting labor to cut sugar cane for the current campaign, renovate the canebrake and harvest the rice has been brought to the attention of the district organizations of the party and state in Dondo and those organizations have promised to give their support.

8568

CSO: 3442/258

BRIEFS

ZAMBEZIA 'BANDITS' LIQUIDATED--Units of the Mozambican Armed Forces this month killed 66 armed bandits in the Milanje District of Zambezia Province. This was disclosed to our correspondent in Milanje by Captain (Rufino Gutibianga), first secretary of Frelimo and district administrator. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 24 Jul 86 MB]/12766

MNR EXPELLED FROM SOFALA--A major military offensive by Mozambican Army units stationed in central Sofala Province has driven South Africa's MNR gunmen out of one of the districts in the province. Machanga District, in the southern part of Sofala, has been suffering badly from South Africa's MNR terrorist activities. However, after a major military offensive the Army has driven out scores of the terrorists. Travel in Machanga is now possible on foot or by car. The administrator of Machanga, Mario Chipaie, says that the military activity was combined with the mobilization of the local people. He says the greater part of the local population has received training for local defense. Work is now under way in the district to restore normal political and commercial activities. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86 MB]/12766

'BANDIT' CAMPS DESTROYED--Mozambican Armed Forces in the Ile District of Zambezia destroyed and occupied four armed bandit camps during operations effected between 12 June and 11 July in the regions of (Negolema), (Cobo), (Manangue), and (Tocuane). In the action, our armed forces released 15 people forced to live with the armed bandits. Our Zambezia correspondent indicated that the released citizens are benefiting from a local program for emergency aid. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 23 Jul 86 MB]/12766

'BANDITS' KILLED IN MILANJE--Units of the Mozambican Armed Forces killed 92 armed bandits during operations carried out during the first 2 weeks of July in various parts of Milanje District in Zambezia Province. The Milanje District administrator, who gave this information, added that as a result of these operations, tranquillity has already been restored to various parts of the district. Captain (Rufino Gutibianga) also said that the military operations in Milanje have been successful due to cooperation between the armed forces and the people. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86 MB]/12766

FPLM KILL 'ARMED BANDITS'--A total of six armed bandits were killed, and another six wounded, during an operation by the FPLM forces stationed in Gile District, Zambezia Province. The operation culminated in the assault and destruction of an armed bandit camp in Palame, Mutape region. Our correspondent quoted Captain (Tende Para Latino), the district's military commander, as saying that four collaborators as well as an assortment of military equipment were captured during the operation. A number of goods which the bandits had stolen from the people were also recovered. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86 MB]/12766

MOSCOW-MAPUTO AIR LINK--The inaugural flight of the IL-62M took place yesterday in a Moscow-to-Maputo trip that lasted 12 and 1/2 hours, with only one stopover in the city of Aden, in the Democratic Republic of Yemen. The Soviet Airlines (Aeroflot) plane replaced another plane, the Tupolev-154, which linked Moscow-Maputo and vice-versa, with four stopovers, in the cities of Dar-es-Salam, Djibouti, Cairo, and Simtropol, in the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics. The IL-62M is a long-distance plane with a larger passenger and cargo capacity. In its present version it can transport as many as 168 passengers. The photo shows the interior of the IL-62 at its inaugural flight yesterday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 2] 12359/6662

CSO: 3442/256

NIGER

BRIEFS

MEDICAL PROTOCOL WITH PRC--A protocol agreement was signed this afternoon by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Sani Bako, and the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Niger, His Excellency (Klou Dieng). The agreement concerns the dispatch of a medical team of about 29 members to the region of Niamey, mainly to the principal maternity center of Niamey, as well as the Maradi Hospital, for a 2-year period. Under the terms of the agreement, the team will collaborate closely with the Niger medical personnel, who will share with it knowledge in the field of medical care and prophylaxis, and the exchange of experience. During the Chinese medical team's stay in Niger, the PRC Government will donate to our country medicines, medical instruments, and other sanitary equipment required for the accomplishment of the mission. At the end of the signing ceremony, the two parties expressed satisfaction with the signing of the agreement, which has coincided with the 12th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1974. [Text] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Jul 86 AB] /12766

CSO: 3400/319

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR 'RADIO FREEDOM' URGED--Federal Government has been called upon to allocate air time, the Voice of Nigeria and the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigerian (FRCN) for "Radio Freedom" to ensure effective mobilisation of international and national opinion against the racist South African Government. A communique issued at the end of the third National Delegates Conference of the Youth Solidarity on Southern Africa, Nigerian (YUSSAN) called on the government to nationalise and confiscate the assets of those transnational corporations which sustain and arm the obnoxious apartheid system. It called for increased military, diplomatic, educational and material support for the genuine liberation movements of South African and Namibian peoples, the ANC and SWAPO. The union demanded a full account of the over 200 million Naira South Africa Relief Fund (SARF) proceeds of 1982 be made public and any person(s) found guilty of misappropriation of these funds should be prosecuted. [Text] [Article by Kola King] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 May 86 p 13] /9274

CSO: 3400/346

COMMENTARY OUTLINES POLICY ON REFUGEES

EA271628 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The problem of Rwandan refugees has always been a major concern of our country's authorities, who have ceaselessly pursued solutions to it in terms of current requirements and solutions related to the willingness of all the parties involved in the debate. It is a pressing issue, and the involved parties must provide future generations with the means of solving it. The primary duty of all concerned is to tell those generations the truth, once and for all, about the origins of the problem.

The majority of the Rwandan people--Hutu, Tutsi and TWA--wished well and supported the 1959 social revolution. They courageously participated in the moral revolution of 1973. The Rwandan state will therefore ensure all worthy citizens without discrimination of civil and food security, moral and intellectual development and participation in the control of public institutions, while trying to find effective solutions to the problems facing all Rwandan children who are, for one reason or another, outside Rwanda's borders. The problem can be dealt with genuinely only in this spirit.

Many Rwandans are still refugees in many countries. It is a humanitarian problem that will be solved by international means, these being the various conventions on the issue--conventions Rwanda has freely and conscientiously observed--and through international solidarity. In this regard, no reasonable person can ignore either the constraints of the demographic pressure affecting Rwanda, the ensuing shortage of arable land and natural resources likely to create remunerative employment, or Rwanda's difficulties over educating and caring for its children. As such, Rwanda is absolutely incapable of even providing enough food for the additional population that would result from a massive return of Rwandan refugees. We all know that the lack of food security is the source of all other forms of insecurity. As for a forcible return by armed refugees who may threaten peace, security, unity and national concord, the Rwandan people could not tolerate such a threat to their dearly-acquired values.

Many friendly countries have understood the abovementioned constraints and, in accordance with international conventions, have facilitated the establishment and even the naturalization of the Rwandan refugees they are hosting. We cannot express sufficient gratitude to those friendly countries and governments that took humanitarian steps toward the definitive establishment of Rwandan refugees

in their countries of asylum. Within the framework of the policy of good-neighborliness, the Rwandan Government will always appeal for such international solidarity for the integration of its refugees in the local populations. International organizations such as the UNHCR should make this their option and convince the involved persons of its logic and appropriateness.

For its part, the government of the second republic has granted and will always continue to grant all those established refugees, naturalized or not, the facilities of coming to visit their families and compatriots, so long as their entry and residence in Rwanda is governed by international conventions and the country's laws and regulations and that they do not stir up insecurity. Today, Rwanda is an open country, because it is sovereign, mature and totally in control of the means and prerogatives of a modern state. On the other hand, the African policy of promoting regional integrated groupings, with, notably, the free circulation of people and goods, will rapidly bring us together in order to work hand in hand for a better future.

For its part, Rwanda will continue positively considering free and voluntary repatriation applications under the conventions to which Rwanda is signatory and regulations in force in Rwanda, which notably state that only refugees who have never taken up arms against the Republic of Rwanda, participated in a subversive movement against Rwanda or any activities against the interests of the Republic of Rwanda and can prove their ability to become self-reliant and to progress once back in the country can be allowed to return.

Nevertheless, albeit small, overpopulated and on the list of the world's poorest countries, Rwanda will always be a country of asylum in the framework of the conventions it has signed. That is why it harbors thousands of refugees. However, whenever conditions conducive to their return to their country of origin come to be Rwanda will accede to their individual desires for repatriation. This is the humanitarian and realistic position of the Republic of Rwanda on the problem of refugees.

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CSO: 3400/319

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

PRC MEDICAL DONATION--Dakar, 27 Jul (AFP)--China has presented Senegal with a consignment of 7 tons of drugs and medical equipment worth 10 million CFA francs (Fr 200,000), according to official sources in Dakar. This donation falls within the framework of a PRC-Senegal agreement which also includes the sending of a Chinese medical team to Ziguinchor region in southern Senegal. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT 27 Jul 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/333

BRIEFS

PRC ACROBATIC TEAM VISITS--The Chinese acrobatic team currently in Sierra Leone for the 15th anniversary celebrations of the Sino-Sierra Leone relationship today called on President Joseph Saidu Momoh at State House. The director of the team, Mr (Liu Hu-kong), said they have had the honor to have been received by the head of state after the special presidential performance. He said the enthusiastic welcome accorded them demonstrated the excellent relationship existing between the two countries and attributed the success of their team here to the importance the president attached to the visit. Mr (Hu) spoke of the tremendous cooperation received from the ACP [All People's Congress] Secretariat and noted that their visit would enhance the relationship between artistes of both countries. [Text] [Free-town Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 25 Jul 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/332

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FINLAND APPROVES HARBOR PROJECT--The "Finnish[Government on Wednesday [24 July] granted 27 million markkas in development aid to Tanzania for improving the Dar es Salaam harbor. The money will be used for container installations as well as for financing training in their use. Dar es Salaam harbor is one of the most important ports in East Africa. In addition to Tanzania, it is used by several countries, such as Zambia, Burundi, Ruanda, Malawi, Uganda, and Zaire. According to the Foreign Ministry it is important that Dar es Salaam harbor be able to offer a rapid and effective service as an alternative to harbors in the Republic of South Africa. [Excerpt] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 24 Jul 86 p 8] /6662

CSO: 3617/49

ZAIRE

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR CITED ON COOPERATION

AB251330 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0708 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Jul (AZAP)--Yugoslav firms are ready to contribute to the implementation of Zaire's 5-year development plan (1986-1990) especially in the sectors of agriculture, communications, electricity, and cooperation with small and medium-scale enterprises, Zarko Milutinovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Kinshasa, told the press on Thursday.

Reviewing the official visit to Yugoslavia by the state commissioner for foreign affairs, Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, from 11 to 19 July 1986, Mr Milutinovic disclosed that a delegation of the National Association of Zairian Enterprises would visit Belgrade next September to examine with Yugoslav authorities the possibility of intensifying cooperation between the two countries especially in the trade sector.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, Mr Milutinovic said, the state commissioner for foreign affairs was received by several Yugoslav authorities including Head of State Sinan Hasani, Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

Citizen Mandungu presented the Yugoslav president with a personal message from the MPR founding chairman on relations between the two countries.

On his part, Prime Minister Mikulic presented Citizen Mandungu with an invitation to the first state commissioner to undertake an official visit to Belgrade.

The state commissioner for foreign affairs and his Yugoslav counterpart discussed the forthcoming conference of nonaligned nations due to take place at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1-17 September 1986.

The Yugoslav diplomat, who also announced the meeting in Kinshasa next year of the Zaire-Yugoslavia joint commission, said that State Commissioner Mandungu also visited Sarajevo [words indistinct] a firm which built the electricity line between Bukavu and Goma, and which will participate in the construction of the Mobaye Dam (Equatorial region) which will supply northwest Zaire and the Central African Republic with electricity.

/12766

CSO: 3400/319

BRIEFS

MINISTER ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade 16 Jul (TANJUG)--Mandungu Bula Nyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire, with his wife and aides today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The guest from the friendly nonaligned African country was met and greeted by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with aides. Lekwo Mapessa, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to Yugoslavia, and the embassy staff, were also present at the arrival. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 16 Jul 86 LD]/12766

STRENGTHENING OF JAPANESE TIES--Kinshasa, 25 Jul (AZAP)--Citizen Tuma Waku, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on Thursday discussed the strengthening of bilateral relations between Japan and Zaire with Mr Kyoichi Omura, Japanese ambassador in Zaire, during an audience which he granted the ambassador. The Japanese ambassador told AZAP that within the framework of cooperation between the two countries, Japan is studying the priorities of Zaire's 5-year plan for next year, with a view to including it in the 1987 budget which is currently being examined in Tokyo. In the field of cultural exchanges, Mr Omura said that within the framework of the African festival which will be held in October this year in Tokyo, his government intends to invite a group of Zairian musician artists. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0715 GMT 25 Jul 86 AB]/12766

CSO: 3400/319

MOTION TO BAN ASF CHALLENGED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 May 86 p 16

[Editorial: "ASF Wins Round Against Leftists"]

[Text] The Afrikaner Student Front, a rightist student movement at the University of Pretoria, won an important round against the severe leftist attack now being waged against it.

By a two-thirds majority, the student council of the university rejected a motion under which the ASF had to be prohibited on the campus. The motion had been accepted earlier by a mass meeting of students.

The chairman of the ASF, Mr Gerdus Kruger, said he is very thankful for the sober manner in which the student council dealt with the matter. "I welcome the fact that the student council has not let itself be taken in tow by leftist slander stories."

DIE AFRIKANER has learned meanwhile that accusations that the ASF paper ASF NUUS supposedly engaged in "party politics," were also rejected by the student council. Those accusations were made in a recent issue of the student paper DIE PERDEBY.

The decision of the student council on the ASF means that a new mass meeting must now be held within 30 days. The attendees will have to vote on the same motion once again, and if the result is the same as at the previous mass meeting and the student council again refuses to prohibit the ASF, it will have to resign.

Reportedly the ASF received not only support from rightist members of the student council at the meeting but also from leftist members. The general feeling was that the decision at the mass meeting had been made in an emotional atmosphere and thus was not representative of the general feeling among students.

8700

CSO: 3401/157

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF, COSATU'S ROLES IN MAY DAY WORK STOPPAGE, CURRENT UNREST

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 May 86 p 2

[Report: "May Day Strikers Paid By the UDF, COSATU; Where do the Millions Come From?"]

[Text] Two militant non-white movements, COSATU and the United Democratic Front, have agreed to pay black workers who stayed away from their work in order to celebrate the so-called May Day.

In a pamphlet which came into the possession of DIE AFRIKANER, the UDF (United Democratic Front) and COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions) state that unanimity was reached at the national level to pay all "comrades" who celebrated May Day on 1 and 2 May and stayed away from their job without pay.

"We pay between 10 and 40 rands per day, depending on your work and wages. Just bring your pay slip and we will pay. All UDF and COSATU offices will make payments. Wherever such an office is not located, any Resident Association will act on our behalf."

Following that, in big black letters: "Comrades, stand together. We represent your interests; Marxist socialism is working for you." A telephone number of the UDF in Port Elizabeth and an office address of the same organization in East London appear on the pamphlet.

If the UDF and COSATU want to keep their word to non-white workers, it will cost the two organizations millions. According to an estimate by ASSOCOM [not further identified], between 70 percent and 100 percent of the black labor force in urban areas did not report to work on 1 May.

It is not known whether the two organizations have such enormous amounts available.

The stay-away campaign ostensibly was launched to celebrate the international labor day on 1 May, but in reality it was a demonstration by radical organizations to show the government that the economy of the country can be effectively paralyzed.

Events on 1 May and the open support of the two organizations to communism again put the spotlight on the UDF and COSATU.

The UDF is seen everywhere as the domestic wing of the ANC. A great number of its protectors were members of the ANC in the past or have had ties with the terrorist organization recently. the UDF is responsible for most of the disturbances still occurring all over the country.

COSATU committed itself already last year at its founding meeting to strive for a one man, one vote system. The president of that union, Elijah Barayi, was a speaker at a June 1984 meeting of black workers in Klerksdorp where it was formally decided to kill a senior officer of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Johan Liebenberg.

In March of this year COSATU had discussions with the ANC in Lusaka, Zambia. In a subsequent joint statement they said, amongst other things, that " . . . permanent solutions can only be achieved by the National Liberation Movement under the leadership of the ANC and the total democratic powers in our country, of whom COSATU forms an important and integral part...."

COSATU's explicit communist standpoint is an affirmation of the HNP's [Reconstituted National Party] warning over the years against the legalization of black unions. Shortly after the current wave of riots started in September 1984, the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, asked at a meeting in Pretoria that the government prohibit black unions again because of the inflammatory role they play in the riots. That appeal was neglected and black unions have played a more and more prominent role in the riots since then.

COSATU set up six big meetings on 1 May, where the following demands, amongst others, were put forward: the repeal of the prohibition on all forbidden organizations, the release of all "political" prisoners, and the withdrawal of all accusations of high treason.

Winnie Mandela, the wife of ANC Leader Nelson Mandela, was the speaker at the COSATU gathering in the Orlando Stadium in Soweto.

Several large companies have given in to the demand of militant black unions that 1 May must be a paid vacation day. The entire De Beers group, for example, decided to grant its workers a paid vacation day.

8700

CSO: 3401/157

NGK'S SUPPORT OF INFLUX CONTROL ELIMINATION CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Church Statement Political Propaganda"; entire article in boldface]

[Text] "The statement of the Federal Council of NG [Dutch Reformed] Churches on influx control and urbanization does not give an impression of well-reasoned thinking but, unfortunately, one of repetition of political propaganda."

Thus says the leader of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, in his reaction to a decision of the Federal Council of NG Churches in which the elimination of influx control is welcomed. (See report alongside).

Mr Marais says that the remark of the Council that it supports the "development of a positive urbanization policy which includes the elimination of discriminating influx control" is an extremely questionable stance. Nowhere has there been any indication of what "positive urbanization" means. It is merely a vague phrase which was thrown into the political vocabulary as an excuse for the elimination of influx control. It is misleading to make it appear as if there could be "negative" and "positive" urbanization.

"Urbanization has at all times and under all circumstances the inevitable consequence that the social structure of a society is disturbed and torn apart by all sorts of abuses flowing from it.

"In South Africa, says Mr Marais, "an accelerated urbanization due to elimination of influx control has a double disadvantage. Because of the current economic depression, which is worse than that of the thirties, there is a very serious unemployment factor in the cities. Newcomers will find it extremely difficult to find work, if such a possibility exists at all."

Mr Marais further points out that a flow toward the cities will result in a continually greater concentration of Blacks being directly exposed to the current terrorist methods of agitators and perpetrators of violence.

"Can thinking people who are leaders in church associations say justly and honestly that there can be "positive urbanization" under such circumstances?

"Added to all that, it is an established fact in economic science that an uncontrolled influx of labor to a certain area has the inevitable result that the concentrating labor surplus is not only disadvantageous to the newcomers, but also to the existing labor force because the price of labor will be pushed downward by the surplus labor supply.

"The black urban population is already placing an impossible burden on South Africa's white population, as is evident from the fact that in last year's budget the Whites paid 77 percent of the personal income tax as against 15 percent by Blacks, but that in the allotment of these state revenues, the Whites received only 38 percent while the Blacks received 45 percent. An accelerated urbanization will have the direct consequence that not only the Whites will be further impoverished, but that the whole country will suffer from it.

"In Zambia a few months ago, the government made an appeal to the rural population not to migrate to the cities because the potential for housing and food is much better in rural areas. Obviously these considerations also apply to South Africa, especially under the current depressive circumstances.

"Accelerated urbanization is primarily advocated and promoted by the revolutionary forces currently involved in disturbing the order in South Africa. They see rapid urbanization as an additional force to corrode and undermine the existing order," said Mr Marais.

8700

CSO: 3401/157

SOUTH AFRICA

PORTUGUESE MINISTER AGREES WITH PFP'S EGLIN

MB021144 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1139 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 2, SAPA--The visiting Portuguese deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Azevedo Soares, said today he had found several points of view which he held in common with the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Speaking after an hour and a half of talks with Mr Eglin here, Mr Soares said among these were shared opinions on the consequences of sanctions, and the need for the South African Government to move ahead "in the correct direction and at the right pace."

"We had a global discussion on the situation here," he said. "I expressed the Portuguese Government's point of view on the situation, and Portugal's stand with the European Community."

Mr Eglin said the discussions had covered both sanctions "as an external issue" and the internal South African situation.

"I certainly found the minister had a very sound appreciation of the situation in South Africa and the problems facing this country," he said.

The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] view was that sanctions were likely to be counter-productive rather than assist in the removal of apartheid.

"I must assume that this is the official Portuguese view as well," he said.

Mr Eglin said the discussions would continue over lunch.

Mr Soares is to have supper tonight with the editor of the CAPE TIMES, Mr Anthony Heard, and Mr Peter Younghusband, a foreign correspondent. He flies to Pretoria tomorrow.

He said he would leave South Africa "probably early next week" for Zambia, where he would have further talks. He was accompanied at today's meeting by his ministry's director for African affairs south of the Sahara, Mr Joao Salgueiro, and the Portuguese ambassador, Mr Villas Boas.

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CSO: 3400/336

PROGRESSIVE PRESS BLAMED FOR PRESENT SITUATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Jun 86 p 8

[Editorial by Dawie: "Some Newspapers Committed Transgressions; Now All Must Pay the Price"]

[Text] The full implications of the new state of emergency in South Africa are probably not yet realized by most people. It is much more far-reaching than the previous state of emergency, which has been regarded as a failure in all respects because it did not succeed in putting an end to the violence. The regulations announced Thursday differ from the previous ones mainly in the comprehensive restrictions imposed on the press. The broad powers brought to bear against the media in a certain sense form the heart of the present action.

Storm

The press is being put under restraint in a way which it was always hoped could be avoided, but this was evidently not possible. Let us hope they will be temporary restrictions which will be lifted as soon as possible for the sake of the democratic values that we would like to retain. A storm is going to burst out internationally over these measures, although in the light of the restrictions it is difficult to say how many of the things will be able to be read here. But one can easily imagine how much of a fuss will be made.

Forget Quickly

What can be predicted with certainty is that the most important reason for the government's measure will get almost no attention. It is indeed the behavior of certain English-language newspapers during the previous state of emergency and afterwards which aroused serious misgivings on the part of numerous people and also the fear of restrictions. Let it be stated right out: Those who are concerned about freedom of the press have to thank, among others, certain pro-Prog newspapers for what has now happened. Those newspapers, with their myopic and unfair campaigns on the unrest, made no small contribution to the decision that the media should be "muzzled." Some tried so hard to become heroes of the revolutionaries that the endeavor for objectivity and reasonableness flew out the backdoor. Today we are all paying the price, also the public which would like to have independent information about what is going on in the country.

War

It is one of the most drastic actions against the press in several decades. But it is an exaggeration to say that it is the worst in the history of the South African press. People do forget so quickly. One of the numerous restrictions objected to is that it would be an infringement to so undermine the public's confidence that it would be detrimental to ending the state of emergency. That is really going very far, it is said. This is not so strange to people who lived through the Second World War. They remember a host of emergency regulations which were described as vague and digressive at the time.

Requirements

So it was determined that the public's confidence that South Africa was going to win the war could not be undermined. That was deemed necessary under the circumstances, and newspapers simply had to live with it. Abnormal times demand abnormal measures. There is not a war situation today, but the threat of domestic violence is worse than then. And that is precisely where the government seeks justification for its position. Any reasonable person will hope that success is achieved so that we can return to normalcy as soon as possible. But certain requirements will have to be met to make the measures against the press succeed. Firstly, the enforcement of the regulations will have to be done so judiciously that they retain their credibility. If this does not succeed, a situation could arise where the measures become ineffective for all practical purposes. Along with this, the task of keeping the public informed about what is going on in the country will have to be carried out very conscientiously. The government bodies in question give the assurance that everything will be done to provide the public with "a reliable and honest service." It really obviously follows that, if this does not happen, the truth is going to seep through in other ways, not even to mention wild rumors.

Quickly

But if the public feels assured that the information is as complete and correct as possible, the greatest possible cooperation can be expected to quickly put an end to the violence in the country. The climate for such cooperation is as favorable as what may come. People are tired of terror. But then rapid progress will have to be made with the political solutions that can be the only lasting answer for the future.

13084
CSO: 3401/160

CAPE HEADING FOR EQUAL STATUS FOR ALL RACES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Provincial Reporter: "CPA [Cape Provincial Administration] Able to Do Much With 'Equality'"]

[Text] Nobody can get away from the fact of the history of South Africa, and thus also of the Cape, demonstrating that the greatest portion of that period, if not the whole period, has been characterized by traditional and statutory apartheid, according to the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw. He said in the Provincial Council a week ago last Friday that second-level government is now in a transitional phase, and that in its current term of five years the Council has definitely made a contribution to the improvement of race relations. The future, which is being ushered in on 1 July by a new dispensation, will, however, have to be measured by the question about what can be done to offer everyone in the country a peaceful, orderly and just existence and coexistence. "If we succeed in the challenge, we will have peace and have removed discrimination from our system." He said the Cape Provincial Administration has in recent years been able to do the following to create equal opportunities and treatment for all:

- There are no longer any restrictions on members of any population group in employment of personnel. The same also applies to advancement opportunities.
- Great progress has been made in removing disparity in salary and employment advantages. Full parity is applied in the case of professional groups, and differences will soon be eliminated in the case of other occupational groups.
- A thorough investigation of the nursing profession is under way. Everything indicates that full salary parity among Whites, Coloreds, Indians and Blacks will be one of the outcomes.
- Housing for Colored and black workers is of the same design; and as for quality, it differs less from that of white workers.
- Staff facilities such as eating facilities, toilets and dressing rooms are available to all staff members.
- As for services, the starting point is to eliminate unequal treatment.
- Nature preserves and museums have always yet been open to all.
- Private multiracial consulting firms serve in the administration's group for carrying out capital works, and non-white contractors do a lot of work for the administration.

- Toilet and washing facilities at provincial buildings and hospitals have been opened up to everyone.
- The new Planning Advisory Board, which is going to be instituted as a result of the new Ordinance on Basic Planning, will be multiracial.
- The Department of Local Management is actively making attempts to encourage better relations between management committees and other councils.
- Large amounts are being spent lately to eliminate the backwardness in the infrastructure in Colored areas.
- In the case of hospital and ambulance services, the position is that they should be within the reach of every inhabitant of the Cape and that no community will be favored at the expense of another.
- An increasing number of Colored artists are appearing in leading roles in Kruik's programs, and all are encouraged to attend it; and
- Blacks will henceforth be appointed as full-fledged members on hospital boards.

Mr Louw said he is glad that what has been done was acceptable to all and was able to be done without offense. It is the Cape's intention to continue with this.

13084

CSO: 3401/160

BOTHA REPORTEDLY BACKS MULTIRACIAL YOUTH MOVEMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "P.W. Backs Jeugkrug"]

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has personally promised his support to Jeugkrug [Youth Power] SA, a new multiracial youth movement.

DIE AFRIKANER has learned that Mr Botha has promised his support to Jeugkrug SA during a visit of the chairman of that organization, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwijk, to the state president.

Mr Botha's support to the organization explains the action of the chancellor of the University of Pretoria, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who addressed the founding meeting of Jeugkrug SA at that university. Mr Schlebusch is a former Free State NP [National Party] leader and cabinet colleague of Mr Botha.

The news that Mr Botha has promised his support to Jeugkrug SA behind the scenes destroys the claims of that organization that it has no ties to party politics. It also explains why the policy of the organization is so close to that of the NP. For example, Jeugkrug favors a single government for all of South Africa, and it is opposed to discussions with the ANC until that organization renounces violence; both policies are identical to those of the NP.

Rightist students now accept that Jeugkrug is nothing but a student front for the NP. The decision to launch the organization on the campus of the University of Pretoria was clearly aimed at attempting to curb the rapidly growing rightist student movement, the Afrikaner Student Front.

8700

CSO: 3401/157

SOUTH AFRICA

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA TO REMAIN ALL-WHITE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Yes to White Pretoria University Students"]

[Excerpt] The representative student council of the University of Pretoria has officially pronounced itself in favor of an exclusively white university.

The student council, with one no-vote and two members abstaining, promised its support to a motion for an exclusively white university which was accepted last October at a mass student meeting. The mass meeting was set up at the time by the rightist student movement on campus, the Afrikaner Student Front (ASF).

In the ASF motion now approved by the student council, it is also lamented that the University council did not inform the students of its decision to open the university to other races. An urgent appeal was also made to the University council to repeal its decision.

The student council of the University of Potchefstroom meanwhile has stated that it stands by the result of a referendum of 2 years ago that the university must remain white.

8700

CSO: 3401/157

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MATANZIMA WARNS AGAINST 'NECKLACING' -- Willowvale. - Members of the Transkei police will be instructed to kill people who murder others by "necklacing" in the same way, the Transkei prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here over the weekend. He was the speaker at a school ceremony. He was referring to threats by students at the University of Transkei. If anyone commits murder in this manner, he will also have gasoline poured on him and be set afire, he said. - (Sapa) [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 86 p 2] 13084

CSO: 3401/160

TRANSKEI PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMMUNISM, UDF

MB140954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Umtata, 13 May (SAPA)--The Transkei prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, today said communist infiltration had spread all over southern Africa and Transkei and the ideology was aimed at the rural populace and the young.

In his policy speech during the committee stage of the appropriation bill, Chief Matanzima said the adverse effects of these "diabolical" ideologies had been felt most in South Africa where atrocities were presently taking place in black townships.

Chief Matanzima quoted from a statement he said was made by a top UDF [United Democratic Front] official of the northern Transvaal, Mr Peter Mokaba.

He said Mr Mokaba had boasted that the UDF had taken over the offices of the SRC [Students Representatives Council] in the campus of the University of the North.

"After all these statements by a man who is in the hierarchy of the UDF, who can doubt the intentions of that organisation, members of which were so desperate to come to Transkei to bury the late Chief Sabata with their African National Congress and Russian flags hoisted?

"The number of anti-government, anti-Christian and anti-established authority pamphlets that are frequently distributed in our University of Transkei is most disturbing."

Referring to reforms in South Africa, Chief Matanzima said they were highly appreciated, but no dispensation would be acceptable to Transkei if it did not attempt to accommodate the aspirations of the black majority.

"President (P. W.) Botha is encouraged to proceed with the determination of the reform process and Transkei is more than willing to participate in negotiations that are geared to scrapping apartheid and bringing about meaningful power sharing in South Africa.

"Transkeians have a different conception of their independence. Citizenship to them means among other things the right to vote and be voted into the organs of state at all levels and also to own land.

"The question arises whether South Africa intends to confer the kind of citizenship which confers the full rights and obligations described above," Chief Matanzima said.

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CSO: 3400/348

BUTHELEZI URGES BUSINESS TO APPROACH BOTHA

MB121219 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 12 May 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the Chief Minister's Office]

[Text] Durban, Monday--The government must now release Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and unban the ANC and PAC [Pan-African Congress] without requiring assurances from anybody, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He was referring to President P. W. Botha's call for assurances from leaders at last week's Tokyo summit that, if this were done, the West would not impose sanctions on South Africa in reprisal for what would have to be done to quell any resultant wide-scale rioting.

Chief Buthelezi called on big business to tell Mr Botha to be open about his intentions and say bluntly whether he intended to normalise South Africa as a democracy or to abandon his responsibility and allow chaos to develop.

The KwaZulu chief minister made this plea in a speech read for him here by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, his minister of education and culture and general-secretary of Inkatha, at the Association of Pension and Provident Funds Conference.

He said that black democratic forces would remain critically hampered in their striving for national reconciliation while Dr Mandela and people like him were in prison and while the ANC and PAC remained banned.

Chief Buthelezi expressed dismay that Mr Botha was proceeding with "so-called independence" for KwaNdebele while talking about the need for developing a constitution which met the requirements of all population groups.

Big business should also tell the state president of the necessity of accepting the moratorium on constitutional development which he, Chief Buthelezi, had long been requesting.

He recalled that the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was taking place as an earnest attempt to establish consensus between black, white, Indian and coloured on matters of first and second tier government.

Yet, while the people of this region were thus engaged, Mr Botha intended going ahead with the scrapping of the Natal provincial council and the introduction of regional services councils.

No black had been consulted about these councils, just as none was consulted about the present constitution.

"What faith can black leaders have in Mr Botha's stated intentions to consult and negotiate with blacks about the future of the country if he continues to implement those things which are totally rejected by the very blacks whom he is trying to draw into consultative mechanisms?" he said.

Chief Buthelezi said there were many who regarded Mr Botha as inscrutable. He talked about reform without declaring its goals in a way which would allow people to judge whether or not it was only so-called reform aimed at yet another elaboration of apartheid society.

He had long called on the state president for a declaration of intent, and those who regarded Mr Botha as inscrutable argued that he had in fact made such a declaration without giving it that name.

They had faith that the state president had some kind of ace up his sleeve which he would play in due course and that he was biding his time in order to carry whites with him.

"Big business should now bluntly tell Mr Botha to start calling a spade a spade," he said. South Africa needed a president who was frank about his intentions and was prepared to sink or swim by them.

"His refusal to bluntly pronounce the sentence to death on the tricameral parliament amounts to prohibitive interference in the move towards dialogue and negotiation which is now beginning to permeate South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said that it was imperative for big business to pay more than lip service to the need for blacks to be involved in decision making.

"It is imperative that this vicious racist distinction between own affairs and general affairs be eradicated from our political scene," he said.

"Big business must do more than speak with an enlightened voice. It must perceive itself as an actor with prime responsibility on the interface between black demands and white privilege."

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CSO: 3400/348

UCASA PRESIDENT 'CAUTIOUSLY' WELCOMES PROVINCIAL SYSTEM

MB131817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 May (SAPA)--The president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), Councillor S. I. P. Kgame, said he cautiously welcomed the announcement of the new dispensation for second tier government made by the minister of constitutional development.

However, he warned that the replacement of the provincial authorities by the administrator and executive committee appointed by the state president would not expand democracy, but would in fact be resisted because it removed popularly elected members of the provincial councils.

"But on making the appointment, the state president must ensure that blacks are represented adequately on the new provincial system by consulting with all the existing political organisations of all shades without excluding any group for genuine broad participation of blacks in the decision making process," he said.

Mr Kgame added that UCASA rejected any distinction between "own affairs" and "general affairs" because this clearly entrenched apartheid in another subtle form instead of governing the country as one unit.

With regard to the abolition of development boards, Mr Kgame said: "UCASA has long called for their dismantling because the existence of the development boards retarded the progress of the black local authorities and from now on the black local authorities will have all their rightful functions transferred to them to enhance their status and credibility. The negative influence of the development boards on some black councils will be done away with."

He further said the UCASA hoped that more blacks would become encouraged to play a meaningful role in the control and administration of their local areas by participating in the black local authorities.

"UCASA also believes that the generation of funds through the regional services councils will assist the black local authorities by providing extra sources of income which will be ploughed back from the industry and the commercial enterprise which have been sustained by the sweat of black workers.

"These extra funds will be used by the black local authorities to solve the problems and to correct the neglect of the past for which the development boards were responsible when they maladministered black affairs," concluded Mr Kgame.

LEBOWA CHIEF MINISTER TO DEMAND MORE MONEY FROM GOVERNMENT

MB120805 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 May 86 p 3

[By Thomas Lekgothoane and Samkelo Kumalo]

[Text] The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C. N. Phatudi, accompanied by his minister of finance, Chief Chris Mothiba, will meet State President P. W. Botha in Cape Town to ask for an increase in their budget.

This follows dissatisfaction about the estimated R410-million given to the homeland's government by the South African Government for this year's budget.

The Lebowa delegation is expected back in the homeland soon after the talks.

It will report back to its Parliament for further action should South Africa refuse to give more money.

The decision to send a delegation to Cape Town follows earlier calls during the week when the Lebowa Legislative Assembly asked for more money from the South African Government.

If their demand was not met, they said, they would call on the state president to close the homeland's legislative assembly.

But last Friday night, Dr C. N. Phatudi was reported as saying that even if the South African Government refused more money, his government would not call on the state president to close the homeland's Parliament, although its reaction would be decided by the full legislative assembly of the homeland.

From the mood of an earlier motion, which called for the closing of the assembly and which was rejected, it is likely that many members of parliament will demand that Mr Botha come to the homeland, close its legislative assembly and then run the country the way it was done before the concept of self-governing homelands.

If Mr Botha gives a negative response and the Lebowa Government asks him to close the assembly it could be to the advantage of the United Democratic Front (UDF) which had called upon all chiefs and councillors to resign from "dummy institutions."

Mr Peter Mokaba, UDF's Northern Transvaal secretary, said his organisation had called on all chiefs in the homeland to resign, as their position was futile and would end up in frustrating them when they discovered they were knocking their heads against a wall in their demands to the South African Government.

Mr S. Maja, Lebowa's public relations officer, said: "The homeland received about R410 million from South Africa.

"We made another R140-million available to bring the amount to R550-million for the financial year.

"This money must be divided among the 10 ministries which we have. We need more, even three times more than they have given.

"All homelands have been neglected, and there was little or no development before we accepted self-government.

"The state of the homeland's economy has been aggravated by the drought, which has left our people in need of more financial resources.

"Right now the homeland government cannot build schools."

/9274

CSO: 3400/348

SOUTH AFRICA

SBDC WELCOMES BLACK FREEHOLD RIGHTS BILL

MB131741 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 May (SAPA)--The Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) said it welcomed the tabling in parliament today granting black people full freehold property ownership and said it believed it would provide for a more stable black urban population.

Dr Ben Vosloo, managing director of SBDC, said it was something that the SBDC had brought to the attention of the authorities since its inception:

"We are thankful that our pleas are now bearing fruit. These measures will without a doubt stimulate entrepreneurship development in black areas," he said.

Dr Vosloo added that it would play a particularly important role in enabling black people to build up capital assets, "a problem which has historically impeded entrepreneurship development amongst them."

/9274

CSO: 3400/348

KANGWANE MINISTER ANNOUNCES ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICE FORCE

MB121114 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1041 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 May (SAPA)--The Government of Kangwane is currently establishing its own police service and members who form the nucleus group have recently arrived at Louieville, the Chief minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in a statement of SAPA today.

The police service would be transferred gradually to Kangwane and would come into effect at the existing police stations at Kanyamazane and Tonga from 1 June.

The police station at Elukwatini is nearing completion and modern police stations are also envisaged at Kabokweni, Matsulu, Masoyi, Schoemansdal, Mbuzini and Mpuluzi.

Mr Mabuza's statement said: "The aims of the new police service include maintaining and implementing order in the community. This would be done by way of crime prevention and other methods. Should this fail, reactive methods of law enforcement will be utilised to gain the respect and co-operation of the community and thereby establishing a relationship of friend and protector.

"This new service is also to launch a scientific research project in order to determine the needs, expectations and attitudes of the community toward policing. A number of members of the SAP have been seconded to Kangwane while others have been transferred to Kanyamazane and Tonga police stations."

Recruitment for the new service has already been launched, the statement concluded.

/9274

CSO: 3400/348

SOUTH AFRICA

COSATU OFFICIAL SAYS UWUSA CAUSES DIVISION

MB141656 Dakar PANA in English 1605 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 14 May (ANO/PANA)--A COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] (official) today reacted to the formation of the Inkatha-backed trade union federation United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA), by saying that the formation has lead to a serious division in the black workers force of South Africa.

In a statement released to ANO [expansion unknown] today, the executive assistant general secretary [word indistinct] Sidney Mofamadi, said that if you look at the social leadership [words indistinct] backing it gets from Inkatha, you can see that the aim of UWUSA's formation is to divide black workers of this country.

Mr Mofamadi added that the secretary general of UWUSA, Mr Simon Conco, with the backing of the leader of Inkatha Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who has given body and soul to the apartheid policies of Pretoria, cannot succeed.

On the question of management representing employees as is the case of UWUSA, Mr Mofamadi pointed out that management can only represent its interests. According to COSATU policy, he said, workers should represent workers rather than management representing workers.

The COSATU assistant general secretary went on to say that from the [word indistinct] of the Inkatha movement, it is obvious that UWUSA is aimed at dividing the people and to cause violence in the country, the opposite of what COSATU stands for. COSATU, he said, believes in peaceful negotiation.

Mr Mofamadi concluded that his organization does not consider UWUSA as a threat at all, but rather as a Pretoria government tool to confuse the workers.

/9274

CSO: 3400/348

EDUCATION DIRECTOR APPEALS TO PARENTS ON SCHOOLS

MB181303 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA--In almost 2 million copies of letters addressed individually to parents of black schoolchildren countrywide, the director-general of education and training, Dr Braam Fourie, has appealed for the parents active involvement in and support for "meaningful education" for their children.

"During the past several months the education of your children has been sadly disrupted and in many instances the disruption has been the work of pupils themselves," he said.

"A large number of children are in the process of losing out on education unless the situation returns to normal immediately, and most will have lost an opportunity for an education, with no prospects of making good their loss," the letter said.

A DET [Department of Education and Training] spokesman in Pretoria today confirmed that "almost 2 million" letters had recently been sent to parents countrywide.

The department's 7,000 schools, catering to about 1.7 million pupils, reopened on Monday, after a 2-week postponement, and initial DET reports said attendance varied, but averaged out at 80 percent.

Quoting from a copy of Dr Fourie's letter, dated July 11, and received today by a parent in Pretoria's Atteridgeville Township, a SAPA correspondent said the director-general requested parents to encourage pupils to refrain from acts of violence or destruction on school premises.

The DET had undertaken "to expedite the process of equal educational opportunities and will provide the best possible education for black children."

Dr Fourie had also appealed to parents to become actively involved in the activities of their children and "to give full support to principals and staff so that meaningful education could take place."

For the situation at schools to return to normal, he urged parents to encourage their children to attend school regularly, be punctual, observe school

rules, take their books to school each day and attend afternoon and Saturday classes, or any other programs designed to give them an opportunity to catch up on school work.

Pupils should also dress neatly--although school uniforms were not necessary, they were strongly recommended--and do their homework regularly.

Dr Fourie said pupils should wear identity cards, which would be made available as soon as possible, at all times when attending school.

"It is unfortunately necessary for me to point out that a pupil found guilty of breaking school regulations can be expelled from the school, and if so, cannot be accepted at any other school," he added.

/12766

CSO: 3400/324

BRIEFS

AZASM, AZAYO DENY KABASOS LINKS--Johannesburg, 12 May (SAPA)--The Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) and the Azanian Youth Organisation (AZAYO) strongly refuted claims that the two movements had links with Kabasos, an Orlando east-based gang which is alleged to have harassed black students in Soweto. AZASM and AZAYO issued pamphlets stating categorically that they had no links with the bang, and it was their aim to "eradicate such trains of thought in the black society." The pamphlets accused the Soweto Students Congress (SOSCO) of being an "instrumental organ" behind these "unsubstantiated allegations" to "further divide the united black youth to gain credibility." The statement said AZASM and AZAYO had been inspired by the philosophy of black consciousness and had been successful in politicising the black community. "We in black consciousness believe that freedom for the black people can only be realised when they come together and fight their common enemy," the pamphlet said. The statement said "When you differ with SOSCO you are branded as a sell-out who is supposed to be necklaces and buried alive." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 12 May 86 MB] /9274

35,000 ARRIVALS IN KHAYELITSHA--Cape Town, 12 May (SAPA)--Five thousand six hundred families representing more than 35,000 people have moved to serviced sites in Khayelitsha over the past three weeks and another 20,000 people are expected to join them within the next 10 days, SABC News reported. A spokesman for the Western Cape Development Board said today that the largest group of new arrivals had come from squatter sites at site C near Khayelitsha. Approximately 1,000 had been temporarily housed in tents south of Khayelitsha and the rest had been squatting at Hout Bay, Milnerton and other places in the Cape Peninsula. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1202 GMT 12 May 86 MB] /9274

BORDER AREA REMAINS SOUTH AFRICAN--House of Assembly, 13 May (SAPA)--The black spots in the border corridor, including the historic mission settlement of Mgwali, are to stay part of South Africa and will not be incorporated in the Ciskei, the deputy minister of development and of land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said today. Replying to debate on the constitutional development and planning vote, he said this decision had been taken after discussions between the SA Government and the Ciskei. Although Mr Wilkens said the decision applied to all the black spots, he specifically mentioned Mgwali, Mooiplaas, Kwelerha and Lesseyton. They would "remain a part of South Africa." South Africa was in the process of taking over the administration of these regions from the Ciskei. All services would in the near future be supplied and administered by South Africa. Negotiations were under way with the Ciskei Government on the future of the compensatory ground to which these communities were to have been moved and about which there would be further announcements. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1530 GMT 13 May 86 MB] /9274

APPLICANTS FOR IDENTITY DOCUMENTS--The Department of Home Affairs says more than 260,000 applications have already been received from blacks for the new identity documents which are being issued in terms of the new Identification Act. A spokesman for the department says about 65,000 applications were received in the week from 14 to 18 July. He says that about 5 million identity documents are ready for issuing. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86 MB]/12766

CROSSROADS, KTC UPGRADING--The regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, says the upgrading of the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps is progressing well and should be completed by September or October. He said about 1,000 structures were erected at KTC after an interdict restraining the now-defunct Western Cape Development Board from demolishing shacks at the camp. Mr Bezuidenhout said he believed renewed fighting would erupt in the area if refugees were allowed to return at this stage. It has been 2 months since the faction fighting, which left about 50,000 people homeless, erupted. Mr Bezuidenhout said about 4,000 people had since moved to Khayelitsha, where most were being accommodated in the temporary tent town, while the rest had settled on site-and-service schemes. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jul 86 MB]/12766

HOMELAND, FOREIGN LABOR CONTROLS--Pretoria, July 24, SAPA--Workers from the four "independent" states within South Africa and the neighboring states would be subjected to government controls to protect the interests of local blacks, the Department of Home Affairs said today. Senior department officials said at a news briefing in Pretoria that no foreign blacks may be taken into employment without the prior approval of the department. These measures would bring "alien blacks in line with other aliens," the department's chief director of migration, Dr Johan Pretorius, said. He said that, with certain exceptions, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei citizens were considered to be aliens. This meant that before they could be employed a no-objection-to-recruiting recommendation was required from the Department of Manpower, while the Department of Home Affairs' consent was also needed, he added. Failure to observe these requirements "is an offense which carries heavy penalties," a memorandum released at the briefing states. The measures were meant to protect the interests of "our own people," Dr Pretorius said. Due to the repeal of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 and the Black Labor Act of 1964, the phasing out of administration boards and the abolition of influx control as from July 1 this year, the employment of alien blacks was now governed by the Aliens Act of 1937, which was administered by the Department of Home Affairs, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 24 Jul 86 MB]/12766

MARCH ON SOWETO TOWN COUNCIL--Johannesburg, July 22, SAPA--About 1,000 angry women from the Fred Clarke squatter camp near Nancefield marched on the Soweto Town Council chambers yesterday morning and demanded that they should be given first preference in the allocation of sites near their area. The women said various councillors had assured them that their families would be the first to be given sites when these became available, but to their surprise "outsiders" were now being considered before them. Many families are staying in tin shacks and in squalid conditions at Fred Clarke. A spokesman for the

women said the councillors had also issued statements in the media saying they would be given first preference once the area had been surveyed and sites were available. The Soweto Council denied that it had made such a promise. However a compromise was reached when the deputy mayor, Mr G. Jwara, said the council would meet the women again in 2 weeks' time. The women demanded that during that period, no sites should be allocated. This is the second time that women have marched on the council chambers. Last week more than 5,000 women besieged the council offices after early morning raids in Naledi Extension 2 by municipal policemen. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 22 Jul 86 MB]/12766

BLACKS MOVING TO GEORGE TOWNSHIP--Pretoria, July 21, SAPA--The situation within the black community in George has stabilized to such an extent as a result of the state of emergency, that the municipality is now able to assist families in the Lawaai squatter camp wanting to move to the new black township of Sandkraal, the Bureau for Information said today. In a statement issued in Pretoria, it said this had been "prevented by intimidators" prior to the announcement of the state of emergency. However, since its announcement, 132 families have settled in Sandkraal of their own accord. "Each family applying for a plot receives a demarcated stand on which a house can be erected. The Municipality of George provides free transport to Sandkraal, as well as materials such as wood for use in improved do-it-yourself building schemes. Rates are R19 a month compared with R25 at the Lawaai squatter camp. "The reaction of the black community has been so good that local authorities have had to peg out an additional 139 stands," the bureau said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT 21 Jul 86 MB]/12766

CSO: 3400/324

FREEHOLD OWNERSHIP RIGHTS TO BLACKS DELAYED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Sipho Ngcobo]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT might take another month before fulfilling its promise of granting full freehold ownership rights to blacks in urban areas.

This has been revealed by Ministry of Constitutional Planning and Development official Flip van Heerden.

The delay, according to Van Heerden, was because the Ministry was still busy with the regulations of the new Act.

"We hope to be through by the end of the month and this might be promulgated on August 1, subject to approval by the State President," Van Heerden said.

He added government would look for more land as scores of blacks were likely to seek more sites.

A Bill providing for full freehold rights to blacks in the townships was tabled in Parliament in May.

"Certainly, more land would have to be identified and purchased by government," said Van Heerden.

Asked for comment on the delay, an Urban Foundation official said he appreciated the problems government had because of "a heavy load" of work involved in dealing with the regulation.

"I know it is disappointing to the people if any government announcement on policy change is not speedily carried out.

"However, I must point out that I know of government's commitment to making freehold rights for blacks a reality as quickly as possible. They are doing their level best," he said.

A report tabled in Parliament earlier this year said a project to upgrade 120 black towns, involving 15 000 stands and 1.2-million people, had already been started by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

INTRODUCTION OF TRADE UNIONS FOR FARM WORKERS IMMINENT

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 4 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

QUEENSTOWN — The East Cape Agricultural Union (ECAU) is preparing members for the imminent introduction of trade unions for farm workers.

A spokesman for the ECAU office here said yesterday that apart from warning farmers to examine their service contracts with their labourers in anticipation of legislation which might come before Parliament next year, it was also recommending that farmers form workers' committees on their farms.

They could also form workers' associations or unions within farmers' unions, because the norms could differ in the different areas.

"These norms will be determined by the relevant committees and farmers' organisations in that particular area."

He said the union was in the process of compiling draft service contracts, which would be assimilated by the farmers' associations in the near future.

The contracts will safeguard both the farmer and the labourer and will prevent any further influence from a union which might be established.

This was decided at an executive meeting of the East Cape Agricultural Union held in Cradock, the spokesman said.

He said it was also compiling a circular containing all the relevant information, to go with the draft service contract.

In contrast to the training and development programmes aimed at the farm worker, the non-formal and development programmes aimed at farmers were still disorganised, the general council of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) reported after its meeting in Pretoria in June.

"Training does not always comply with the basic training requirements.

"The development, co-ordination and promotion of non-formal training projects is therefore regarded as an important priority, especially as regards financial and manpower management," a spokesman for the council said.

The council also noted a recent meeting between a delegation of the SAAU and representatives of institutions involved with the non-formal training of farmers.

The council supported the following decisions taken at the meeting:

- That the SAAU should establish the extent and nature of the training and development needs of the South African farmer.

- What the extent and nature of courses currently available to the agriculturer were, with specific reference to courses in farm management and financial management.

It was also felt that a catalogue listing the available courses be compiled and released and the various courses be introduced to the farmers.

It was also revealed at the meeting that the R15 million allocated for job creation for the period 1986-87 had been exhausted by the middle of May.

It appeared that a disparity existed between the amounts allocated to agriculture and to other sectors.

Smaller municipalities, the meeting heard, received up to R1,5 million for this purpose while agriculture received only R75 000 for the entire Transvaal region.

The general council

EXPANSION OF ELECTRICAL SERVICES URGED; COAL INDUSTRY PLANS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jun 86 p 16

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text] About 22 million of the 31,4 million people in South Africa in 1984 did not have access to electricity and used wood, paraffin, coal and gas to meet their basic energy requirements.

Senior research officer with the Energy Research Institute, Dr A A Eberhard, told an energy conference in Pretoria today it was vital these energy needs be met.

He said by the year 2000 South Africa (including TBVC countries) was expected to have a total population of 45 million, of whom 35 million would be black.

Rural populations would increase marginally, but communities in urban and peri-urban areas were expected to more than double.

Informal settlements in peri-urban areas around metropolitan centres would grow and there would be larger settlements in homelands which bordered on South Africa's densely populated urban areas.

Dr Eberhard added: "This sector cannot be ignored in national energy planning and investment decisions."

He suggested all housing in and around metropolitan areas and towns could be electrified on less than 8 000 kilowatts a year — 7 percent of the total electricity sent out by Eskom in 1984.

PROVISION OF SERVICES

This was little more than a third the capacity of one of the 3 600 megawatt power stations now being constructed and would provide electricity for about 5,5 million people.

However, it appeared provision of such services was still regarded as of secondary importance in planning townships and upgrading peri-urban and informal settlements.

He added: "The massive housing project at Khayelitsha in the Cape is another example where electrification of houses is ignored. By denying electricity to these areas, communities are further impoverished by having to meet

the higher costs of fuels such as coal, gas, paraffin, candles and batteries and quality of life expectations are frustrated.

"This situation can only exacerbate an already deteriorating social and political climate."

Dr Eberhard said rural areas also still had a great need for energy resources. Reliable, low-cost, decentralised small power supply systems should be installed.

There was also a need for fuel wood, which must be provided without further denuding the country's forests.

All this would cost money, he said, but "ignoring these problems may, in the long term, incur even higher social, environmental and political costs".

LATEST TECHNOLOGY

In another address, deputy chairman of Rand Mines, Mr A A Sealey said the coal industry must continue to employ the latest technology and scientific procedures to maintain the progress it has made.

He said a number of new steps could be taken, including:

- Development of new coal liquefaction processes to produce and sell a wider range of petrochemical products.
- Possible construction of natural gas pipelines, which may have export potential.
- Further research into combustion technology.
- Cleaner stack emissions should be obtained through better scrubbing of coal or improved combustion.
- On-site processing of coal or use of robotics in difficult conditions should be investigated.

Mr Sealey also called for improved efficiency and greater capital intensity

And, he said, output must be kept in line with wage demands, or producers would fail to adequately control costs.

Mr Sealey added that adequate attention must be given to training.

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CSO: 3400/309

SOUTH AFRICA

LANGA, GUGULETU PARENTS REJECT DET MEASURES

MB290447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2227 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 28, SAPA--About 1,500 parents who attended separate school meetings at two high schools in Guguletu and Langa last night have overwhelmingly rejected the Department of Education and Training [DET] new plan and vowed not to commit their children to carry the proposed identity cards.

Reporters learnt yesterday the meetings--called by principals to explain the new measures--were held at both the I.D. Mkhize and the Fezeka high schools where parents rejected the new measures and labeled the proposed identity card as a "new form of passes."

It is believed circuit inspectors had called a meeting in Langa on July 4 where they informed principals that all student representative councils [SRC's] were to be dissolved in favour of the department's student liaison committees. All SRC members were to be told about the move.

There was no guarantee given that pupils who had re-registered would be accepted back at school and parents feared the re-registration was disguised "screening process."

At yesterday's meeting, parents rejected the new measures as they felt that schools were community efforts and schooling in the western Cape had been normal, that they could not commit themselves to let their children carry identity cards, and resented the fact that they had not been consulted about the measures.

A spokesman for the DET said from Port Elizabeth today that no black schools had been closed even though the deadline for re-registration has passed.

He confirmed attendance at schools in the western Cape had been "almost 100 per cent."

The DET has meanwhile sent out more than two million letters urging parents of black pupils to send their children back to school. "Please encourage your children to attend school regularly, dress neatly, refrain from acts of violence and to wear identity cards at all times when attending school," one of the letter said.

/6662

CSO: 3400/336

TEACHERS UNION APPEALS TO COURT ON ORDERS

MB011113 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Aug 1, SAPA--A "desperate crisis" existed in education in the Western Cape with armed security forces occupying schools, lessons enforced at gunpoint and teachers and pupils in constant fear of arrest and detention, the Cape Town Supreme Court was told today.

Mr Yusuf Gabru, president of the Western Cape Teachers Union [WECTU], one of the applicants for an order invalidating certain emergency regulations and orders made by Brigadier C.A. Swart, Western Cape divisional commissioner of police, made these claims in an affidavit.

Most of the orders challenged in the application have been withdrawn by Brigadier Swart.

They included the ban on 119 organizations, including the United Democratic Front [UDF] and WECTU, holding meetings in the Western Cape.

During a brief hearing this morning, Mr Acting Justice King was told that the parties had agreed to postpone the matter to a date to be decided.

The applicants are the UDF (Western Cape Region), UDF Secretary Mr Trevor Manuel, WECTU and Mr Gabru.

The respondents are President P.W. Botha, Brigadier Swart, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, and the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In Bonteheuwel schools were occupied by security forces daily, and teachers were expected to teach with armed security forces in attendance all the time.

"School attendance and lessons are being enforced at gunpoint and teachers are expected to teach at gunpoint.

"Considerable fear and unhappiness about the situation exists among WECTU members."

Many teachers and pupils lived in constant fear of arrest and detention.

Many pupils given permission by school principals to leave school grounds had been arrested in the streets "simply because they were on the streets and not at school."

Parents, teachers, and pupils were "outraged and gravely concerned about these arrests" and lived "in daily fear that our children will be arrested for no reason other than that they are walking on pavements along public streets. The situation...is extremely grave.

"Schooling is in a desperate crisis and is becoming more and more impossible."

Mr Gabru said WECTU had to "speak out in the name of education" but could not if Brig Swarts orders were valid.

/6662

CSO: 3400/336

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC COMMENTARY SUPPORTS BLACK EDUCATION POLICIES

MB290521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is general support for the policy that achieving equal education for all race groups in South Africa must be a national priority. Presumably there is therefore also agreement on the need to secure the conditions that will enable the country to move purposefully towards that goal.

It is in this context that the disciplinary measures in force at black schools from this week should be welcomed by all who have the improvement of black education at heart.

The purpose of the new measures is straightforward. It is to fulfill the essential function of educational institutions anywhere in the world, to enable black schools in South Africa to carry out unhindered the task for which they exist--providing the means for youngsters to obtain a useful and self-fulfilling education.

That principals and teachers have been severely hampered in carrying out this task during the past 18 months or so has been painfully dramatized by various school boycotts.

Radical politics had been making a mockery of the most sincere efforts to advance toward the goal of equal education.

Of course, those who of their own volition preferred not to go to school were free to stay away.

South Africa has made great progress towards universal black education (with three-quarters of its youngsters at school, as opposed to the African average of one-tenth), but has not yet reached the stage of making schooling compulsory for all.

It was a different matter, however, when large-scale intimidation became a feature of school activity, and pupils were being forced to stay away en masse for fear of retaliation against them and their families.

The situation became intolerable when politically organized groups, with young men and women in their twenties passing themselves off as schoolchildren, moved in to try to take over whole schools.

So-called students' councils were demanding the right to approve teachers and determine the content of syllabuses, and in some schools pupils themselves were deciding whether they should be promoted to higher standards regardless of examination results.

These developments could not be allowed to continue. They were destroying the hopes of many thousands of youngsters to work for a worthwhile future through study. Drastic steps had to be taken--as they now have been--to restore to black schools their first and all-important function of providing an education to those who seek it.

/6662

CSO: 3400/336

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NURSES TO EARN EQUAL PAY--Salary adjustments for nursing and para-medical personnel would take effect from September 1 this year, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday. In a statement made in Pretoria, he said the investigation into the improvement of salary dispensations, as well as eliminating salary disparities relating to these categories "is in an advanced stage." The Commission for Administration intended to convey the necessary details for the adjustments to his department before the end of August. "The salary adjustment will take effect from September 1," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 86 p 2 MB] /6662

CAPE TOWN DEFENDS MIXED COUPLES--Cape Town, July 31, SAPA--A councillor, Mr Jan van Eck, told the Cape Town City Council today that he had advised worried "mixed couples" who telephoned him after a recent Group Areas Act conviction, not to apply for permits to live together. In the past fortnight, two "mixed couples" in Cape Town have been convicted of contravening the Group Areas Act by living together. The magistrate, Mr M.J.C. Tolken, advised one of the men to apply for a permit for his family to stay together. Mr van Eck criticised the Act, and the "disgusting behaviour" of Mr Nicolaas Basson, chairman of the Koeberg Ratepayers Association, who visited a "mixed couple" under false pretenses. He identified himself falsely as an official working on the municipal voters roll, then "practically ran" to the police to report the mixed couple, thus "bedevilling race relations." "He took delight in causing misery to people who have committed what they call the South African sin of living each other across the colour line," Mr van Eck said. "There are mixed couples living in each of our wards. I was phoned by a number of them after this incident, and asked for advice. My advice was not to ask for a permit, but to live as human beings." At its monthly meeting yesterday the council voted 20-1 to authorize the Executive Committee to tell the relevant minister that the council wants the Group Areas Act eliminated. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2203 GMT 31 Jul 86 MB] /6662

TEACHER SALARY PARITY ANNOUNCED--The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has announced in Pretoria that black teachers are to receive salary increases on 1 December. Dr Viljoen said this meant that there would be fair salary parity for all population groups from that date.

The announcement affects about 81,000 teachers at schools under the control of the department and in self-governing states. Dr Viljoen said the government has committed itself to eliminating the disparity in salaries of teachers of the various population groups. In October last year parity had been introduced to certain post levels while the salary gap for teachers in the lower qualification categories had been narrowed considerably. Dr Viljoen said teachers in the categories which would be effected by the increases would receive one or two increments to bring them to parity level with their colleagues in other departments. Details of the new salaries scale would be sent to the various departments of education and professional organizations as soon as these have been finalized. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Jul 86 MB] /6662

MANDELA RELEASE MOTION REJECTED--Stellenbosch, Aug 1 SAPA--A mass meeting of about 1,300 Stellenbosch University students in the Stellenbosch town hall last night overwhelmingly rejected a motion calling for the release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela. The Popular Student Alliance (PSA), a moderate campus movement affiliated to the National Student Federation, led a well-organised information campaign to mobilise Stellenbosch University students against the motion. Another motion calling for the opening of university residences to all races was carried after the chairperson of the meeting, Miss Mardia van der Walt, exercised her deciding vote. PSA chairman Mr Nicholar Myburgh said: "Tonight campus moderates proved that we are the majority force. Political signals coming from Stellenbosch have always been regarded as a significant indication of the political trends within the Afrikaner power base. "Efforts by certain misguided SRC [Student's Representative Council] members to impose their unrepresentative views over the past year have now finally been exposed through the will of the masses." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 1 Aug 86 MB] /6662

IMMIGRANT, EMIGRANT FLOW STATISTICS--Pretoria, July 29 SAPA--Some 44 people left South Africa daily in the "chicken run" from the country during May this year, Central Statistical Service figures released in Pretoria today show. At the same time 17 immigrants entered South Africa daily. This meant a net loss of 826 people during May, compared to a net gain of 519 during May last year. The number of emigrants during May totalled 1,354. A total of 6,114 people left South Africa during the first five months of this year, while 3,131 immigrated--a net loss of 2,983 people. Some 37.4 per cent of them left for the UK while 32.3 per cent went to Australia. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433 GMT 29 Jul 86 MB] /6662

BEACH APARTHEID SIGNS TO STAY--Cape Town, July 29, SAPA--The Cape Divisional Council voted 806 today against the immediate removal of beach apartheid signs in its area of jurisdiction. The council had already agreed earlier this year "in principle, and with provisos" to the opening of its beaches, Councilor Mr Stuart Collins said. He moved that the "offending" signs be removed while the divisional council was awaiting a report on opening beaches from the heads of departments, namely Dr Len Tibbit, Mr John Clark, Mr Arthur Kelynhans and Mr C.H. Mocke. Their report is expected to recommend certain

"controls" which will be imposed when the beaches are officially opened to all, if the administrator approves. Mr Louwtjie Rothman, chairman of the council, said a final decision on the signs should not be taken in the meanwhile. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1626 GMT 29 Jul 86 JB] /6662

EASTERN CAPE SCHOOLS CLOSED--Pretoria, July 29 SAPA--A number of eastern Cape schools have been closed due to the total stayaway of pupils, a Department of Education and Training spokesman said in Pretoria today. Mr Peter Mundel said the department was "doing everything in its power to keep schools open, but the reality is that there are no pupils at these schools." The schools, in the Uitenhage and Grahamstown areas, were very poorly attended during the last term, he said. Intimidation played a role. All permanent staff at these schools--which the department could not quantify--would be offered posts at other schools and institutions, he said. The names of temporary staff would be listed and they would be offered posts as soon as they became available. The department employs its temporary staff on a 24-hour notice basis, which may be given by either party. However, in 99 percent of the cases it was employees who terminated their contracts, Mr Mundel said. No date had yet been set for a meeting between Deputy Education Minister Mr Sam de Beer and the National Education Crisis Committee, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 29 Jul 86 MB] /6662

NON-WHITE TOURISTS INCREASING--The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has urged whites to welcome tourists of other races. He said an increasing percentage of South Africa's holidaymakers were not white. The wage gap between whites and non-whites was decreasing and parity should be reached by the year 2000. So it could be expected that the holiday needs of non-whites would become similar to those of whites. Mr Heunis was speaking at the official opening of a new mountain nature reserve at Burgersdorp, Eastern Cape, yesterday. Research showed that 43 percent of South Africa's 4,8 million whites had a holiday at least once a year. Non-whites outnumbered whites by five to one and more of them would go on holidays in the future. It was up to local communities to ensure that there were tourist facilities for them. By the year 2000 the total population of South Africa would be about 40 million, Mr Heunis said. [Text] [Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 5 Jul 86 p 5] [Article by Frans Esterhuyse] /13104

CSO: 3400/309

MINISTER OF FINANCE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 9 May 86 pp 30, 31

[Interview with Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance; date and place not given]

[Text] The Minister of Finance discusses the economic outlook with the FM.

FM: Why is economic recovery so slow, leading to suggestions that it may be aborted?

Du Plessis: I don't think it's fair to say that recovery may have been aborted. Previous post-unrest periods proved that the economy does not recover rapidly from unrest. Most available figures are not post-Budget figures, anyway. We have no doubt that the target is still achievable.

[FM:] If we're to achieve 3%-3,5% for the year, by year-end we'll have to be growing closer to 5%.

[Du Plessis:] We're on record that the beginning of the upswing will be relatively slow and that it will have to speed up later in the cycle.

[FM:] Can that sort of growth be sustained in 1987?

[DuPlessis:] That's a difficult question--there are so many variables. Our stand, having been cautious, must be subject to review. But if we take fright now and act, perhaps prematurely, to ensure more rapid growth by the end of the year--perhaps by higher government spending--and meanwhile the private sector also gets under way, we could overheat again.

[FM:] Surely the basic problem is lack of demand. Is our primary need not to get resources better used?

[Du Plessis:] Absolutely. The scene is set for very favourable developments, because of spare capacity and relatively low interest rates--but if the economy takes off too rapidly, by government stimulus, we can't withdraw all that rapidly. For instance, if we embark on capital projects, we can't withdraw or hold back if private consumer demand picks up fast. It also creates the problems of stop-go management.

[FM:] Government spending is not the only way. The Budget didn't cut the import surcharge, nor allow for fiscal drag at a time when inflation was the highest for 60 years.

[Du Plessis:] We only had a little bit of room in the Budget. We wanted to divide it between various needs and stimulators. If we'd granted more tax relief, we couldn't have spent so much on training and employment creation--even if it's only temporary--or on the underdeveloped areas, where we want labour-intensive development. We had to keep the surcharge for revenue purposes; but it also discourages unnecessary imports at a time when we must protect the current account.

[FM:] Given SA's high marginal propensity to import, if the growth rate does reach 5% by year-end, what happens to BoP then?

[Du Plessis:] That's our soft underbelly, but we still have quite a lot of leeway before growth necessarily spills over into imports.

[FM:] Can we sustain this sort of growth rate and meet our debt repayment obligations?

[Du Plessis:] Traditionally, we run into a deficit on current account towards the end of a growth cycle, which is compensated for by capital inflows. This time we have a totally different environment. It all depends on what the internal political and economic situation is by then. It's terribly important that our trading partners maintain a prolonged high growth rate--we can capitalise on that. But a high volume of imports will deplete our whole support capability for a growth cycle unless we can count on foreign capital--and that is uncertain.

[FM:] Do you think we could still attract any foreign capital?

[Du Plessis:] Yes.

[FM:] How close is the link between foreign debt and political reform?

[Du Plessis:] Our freedom of movement is certainly restricted. But I've had some encouraging conversations with bankers. There is sound understanding that reform would be much easier if we had prosperity. Bankers realise this, but especially in the US they're subject to political lobbies. I don't believe that--especially in the short run--we can expect any development of business between SA and US banks.

[FM:] Isn't one of the problems that some of our objectives are mutually incompatible?

[Du Plessis:] There are choices to be made, and they are not absolute. To a degree, in our present situation you have to choose between growth and inflation.

There are also structural issues. The shortage of skilled manpower is one. Labour mobility has certainly been increased, and we'll have to see whether

that brings the benefits many people expect. Also, so much investment is concentrated in high-return low-risk first-world CBD areas. We do not channel enough capital into lower-return higher-risk third-world sectors.

[FM:] How can this be done?

[Du Plessis:] We can't expect investment to materialise before there is reason to believe spare capacity will soon be taken up. But, as I recently said to a gathering of insurers, unless we can find accommodation with the five or six major sources of longer-term investment capital to invest where most jobs will be created, then in 20 years' time when their policies have to be paid out, there may not be a stable SA in which to pay them out!

[FM:] You don't get sound growth if you coerce capital where it would not go voluntarily.

[Du Plessis:] [True; but we must all accept a bit lower return in the early years if we're concerned about the long-term future. Otherwise government will be accused of taking too large a slice of the economy into its own hands. But while it's incumbent on government to undertake low-return infrastructural development, government can't do it all.

[FM:] Shouldn't we move faster to implement the policy of deregulation and privatisation?

[Du Plessis:] We must exercise patience on the implementation of such important concepts as privatisation and deregulation. Haphazard privatisation will create chaos, not the benefits it's aiming for. A lot of preparatory work was needed. You will see some real results in the near future.

[FM:] By and large, though, would you like to see the discipline of the market rather than the discipline of direct controls?

[Du Plessis:] Of course, yes. Not least because the moment a voter is not satisfied with a decision from a bureaucrat, he runs to his MP. In that way a supposedly economic decision by a bureaucrat becomes a political issue.

[FM:] How much longer will government wait to see the impact of measures already taken before deciding whether to take further measures?

[Du Plessis:] We watch the situation continually. But I would say June will be an opportune time--three months after the Budget.

[FM:] What about the political factor?

[Du Plessis:] Being involved in the process of solving the political problem, I realise we must take a longer-term view.

There's one thing I'd like to emphasise: we believe that we've done everything in our power to support the already favourable parameters to growth. We would like to encourage all the other actors to adopt the same kind of positive attitude.

[FM:] But surely the private sector won't invest unless it sees potential profits?

[Du Plessis:] First we must encourage consumers to boost spending.

[FM:] The Budget could have done that by cutting taxes.

[Du Plessis:] We couldn't, because it wasn't possible to cut spending more than we did. We had to keep the deficit before borrowing to a reasonable level to avoid unnecessary pressure on interest rates.

[FM:] Wasn't this the time to take the risk of deficit financing, major tax cuts to try and get spending moving in a non-inflationary way?

[Du Plessis:] When we constructed the Budget, our best advice focused on a cautious attitude. One of our constraints was the need not to finance current expenditure from borrowing. We're much wiser now than we were six weeks ago, or two months ago, or six months ago! We have allowed ourselves enough room for re-evaluation of the Budget. We never thought we could fire one shot and address the whole issue.

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CSO: 3400/349

SOUTH AFRICA

HONG KONG BANS IMPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD COINS

HK010418 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 1 Aug 86 p 1

[By Jennifer Henricus]

[Text] A ban on the import of gold coins from South Africa, announced by the Government yesterday, is seen as the first step towards imposing further economic sanctions on the country.

The ban, which comes into effect on 8 August, is on all gold coins including Krugerrands and the new Protea coins from South Africa. The ban will be imposed under the Import Prohibition (South Africa) Regulations 1986.

Observers said the ban was just a symbolic gesture but said they saw the move as a possible first step towards the government imposing more trade sanctions on South Africa. But this, they said, would depend on what Britain decides to do in the next few days.

Announcing the ban on gold coins yesterday, a Government spokesman said the decision had been made after careful consideration of all the relevant factors applicable to Hong Kong in this regard, including similar action taken by other countries, particularly the Commonwealth and less developed countries.

Dealings in the coins will not be banned. Neither will imports from their countries, other than South African's be affected, the spokesman said.

Anyone who contravenes the regulations is liable for a fine of \$500,000 and imprisonment for two years.

The director of trade is empowered under the new regulations to grant a licence for the import of such gold coins from South Africa, "in certain special circumstances, such as stocks which are already on their way to Hong Kong and may get here after 8 August," the spokesman said.

The ban has been dubbed a "token", because the Hong Kong market for the coins is already saturated, and no imports have been made this year.

Trade sources said that since trading will be permitted within Hong Kong there would be no loss to the territory. But going by 1985 figures, South Africa will lose about \$446.8 million annually.

The Vice-Consul-in-Charge at the South African Consulate, Mr H. Roodt refused to comment on the ban until he had studied the new regulations in detail. However, the ban was welcomed by the anti-apartheid group in Hong Kong.

"We are happy that at least one of our demands has been met," said Mr. Lee Cheuk-yan, the spokesman for the [word indistinct] Committee for the Concern of Human Rights in South Africa. But, he said, they would continue to press the Government to fulfil their second demand, and ban the import of coal from South Africa as well.

"Although the Government decision is mainly symbolic, because there have been no imports of Krugerrands into Hong Kong for over six months, we still think the gesture is important," Mr Lée said.

/12913

CSO: 3400/339

SOUTH AFRICA

GM TO REDUCE STAFF BY 270 WORKERS

MB300510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2124 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 29 July, SAPA--General Motors is to reduce its staff by 270 salaried and hourly-paid workers next month.

Confirming the workforce cuts on the eve of GM's 60th anniversary--at the end of this month--the acting director of personnel, Mr George Stegmann, said staff rationalisation was essential for the company to retain its viability in a severely depressed vehicle market.

Mr Stegmann said the axing of 80 from the salaried payroll and 190 hourly-paid workers reduced the workforce from 3400 to about 3100. Of the total, about 160 employees would be taking early retirement from the end of next month, while those retrenched would have their services terminated on 1 August.

The company had arranged, in consultation with trade unions, that the majority of hourly employee "separations" be effected through early retirement to minimise the impact of the staff cut, he said. Salaried staff had been dealt with in a similar way where possible.

GM last retrenched staff in October and "hopefully there won't be further cuts, subject to improvements in economic circumstances and in the political situation, the two being inextricably linked."

Mr Stegmann said GM's 60th anniversary celebrations had been postponed till later this year. Although the anniversary fell at the end of this month, in the present situation, the timing of the celebrations would be inappropriate, he said.

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CSO: 3400/339

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FINANCE INSTITUTIONS AFFECTED--Johannesburg, 1 August, SAPA--Increasing numbers of gaps in the ranks of foreign exchange specialists are appearing in foreign exchange-dealing rooms and other financial institutions in Johannesburg. Higher salaries and worries about the market is taking them to Australia and London in an unprecedented brain drain that has hit many financial institutions in the city. Those who have left in the past year include top economists, gilt and share traders, portfolio managers, and corporate finance experts. According to banking sources, those leaving are in their twenties or thirties and have moved in the main to banks in Australia and London. Top men who earned R100,000 annually in this country negotiate for around 100,000 pound level for posts in London. Some who have left are said by dealers to have contracts with overseas banks for two or three years and intend to return to this country with international experience. Political pressure and money, the sources said, are reasons for many of the departures while the local markets increasing contraction has also spurred others to leave. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309 GMT 1 Aug 86 MB] /12913

EMERGENCY HALTS CITRUS EXPORTS--Johannesburg, 30 July, SAPA--Because of the state of emergency, South Africa's lucrative citrus exports to Japan have been brought to a halt. Worth an estimated R80 million annually, citrus can only be exported to that country after cargoes have been passed by Japanese-appointed inspectors because of strict sanitary regulations of their government. The inspectors ensured that food fly sterilisation is taking place. But because of the state of emergency, the inspectors have been withdrawn as the Japanese Government fears for their safety. This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the Japanese Consul for Economic Affairs in Pretoria. Japan imports mainly lemons and marsh grapefruit from the Republic. The general manager of the Citrus Exchange, Mr Cameron Mconie, is reported as confirming the Japanese action and as saying that should U.S. and European [as received] impose sanctions on South Africa the East would be "a much better market for us." He added plans were being made but it would be "incautious of me" to disclose details. It is understood other far eastern countries are interested in taking up surpluses resulting from sanctions. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1148 GMT 30 Jul 86 MB] /12913

SHARP IMPORTS INCREASE SEEN--Johannesburg, 31 July, SAPA--With sanctions looming on the horizon, the South African Government has taken steps to stockpile strategic items such as oil and other minerals. A 20 percent leap in the first three months of the year in merchandise imports was "entirely

owing to a sharp increase in imports of mineral products for purposes of strategic stockpiling," the South African Reserve Bank mid-year bulletin states. In monetary terms it was a R2,000 million increase in import bills in the six months to June to almost R13,000 million compared to the R11,100 million for the same period last year. Commercial and industrial sources "assume" the increase is primarily due to the government taking advantage of the sharp fall in oil prices overseas to create crude oil reserves. It is also understood that talks between the private sector and the authorities are also taking place about planning new export strategies. Mr Fritz Stockenstrom, executive director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, [Afrikaans Institute of Trade] was reported as saying today that while nobody was pressing panic buttons "we are all hopeful that a real sanctions crunch will be averted." He said it was advisable to "put contingency plans in place" and although he was convinced "we have not heard the last word on sanction and that there is still room to avert them" it was only sensible "to prepare new industrial strategies." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1253 GMT 31 Jul 86 MB] /12913

BUTHELEZI PRAISES PORTUGUESE--Durban, 1 August, SAPA--Western nations should not gamble with the future of South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told Portugal's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Azevedo Soares, in Durban today. Praising the Portuguese Government for its stand against sanctions, the KwaZulu Chief Minister said: "Of course, you in the West are receiving conflicting signals from black South Africa." He claimed most black South Africans opposed sanctions and described leaders who advocated them as "unmandated." "In South Africa we cannot have an expanding political vision in shrinking economic circumstances." "Disinvestment and the economic isolation of South Africa will bring about increased immediate hardships and starvation." "I am positive that there will be no medium and long-term gains to balance this deprivation and suffering." Chief Buthelezi said: "It is time the West employed its indignation skillfully and rationally and realised that democracy is deeply and adversely affected by mass poverty." The West should rather provide desperately needed humanitarian aid to "suffering communities involved in our struggle." "When ordinary suffering humanity is sustained by aid programmes, morale rises. It is a vital contribution to the struggle." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2322 GMT 1 Aug 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/339

SPAIN'S ENGINEERING EXPORT ORGANIZATION OFFERS COOPERATION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR FINANCE 13 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

SPAIN's engineering industry is keen to work with South African firms on international projects.

The offer came during a one-day conference in Johannesburg that established Exprosa, an export-promotion body for the South African engineering sector.

Making the offer was Dr Jesus A Laforgue, chief of studies and projects of the Spanish engineering exports organisation Sercobe, on which Exprosa has been modelled.

"We can be more competitive together," Dr Laforgue told delegates.

"We want to reinforce the role of Exprosa. We will be open to any Exprosa proposal to go into jobs.

"We have the idea of pulling Exprosa into some of our projects, especially sophisticated projects. We have great hopes of this.

"The beginning of Exprosa will be difficult, but be sure it is being

born with good friends overseas."

Dr Laforgue said Sercobe had been started in 1964 by 25 Spanish capital-goods companies which determined to defend themselves against an invasion of foreign capital goods.

They decided on an aggressive strategy — to attack markets in areas that their attackers considered safe.

That year, Spain exported six percent of its engineering output. By 1983, the proportion had grown to nearly 50 percent.

Last year it slipped to around 45 percent, because of substantial investment in capital equipment by firms in Spain.

At first, Sercobe concentrated on Third World markets, but since 1973 its main customer has been France. Other good markets included Mexico, Venezuela, Indonesia, Britain, West Germany and the United States.

"There are difficulties in exporting, but for an

organisation like ours there are normally more difficulties at our own end, in dealing with companies that are competitors but that have been put together in a project."

No quick fixes

Exprosa chairman Mr Rex Carlisle said there were no "quick fixes" in exporting engineering goods and services.

The decision to form Exprosa had been made in April 1985, and had nothing to do with the weakness of the rand or the threat of sanctions.

"Those questions are irrelevant to the concept of Exprosa, but do add impetus and importance to the export effort."

The director of export promotion at the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr Sarel Kruger, said Exprosa was not a sanctions-busting operation.

South Africa needed it because more than 85 percent of the country's exports consisted of minerals — especially gold, a wasting asset — and

basic materials.

Dr S J Kleu, chairman of the committee of inquiry into export incentives, said if South Africa wanted to increase exports significantly it would have to abide by the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) subsidies code.

Selective help

Not all existing subsidies conflicted with that code, but some would have to be removed. Help would have to be selective: "Not all firms in an industry will qualify."

Mr David Butcher, chief executive of JCI industrial arm Lennings Ltd, said the world market was getting smaller in distance: "If we can't beat the opposition they will come and knock on our door."

He warned that by world standards South Africa's labour force was unskilled. This lack of skills, caused by education policies over the past 25 years, needed to be redressed by a crash programme.

"We have to use every classroom and teacher, Saturdays and Sundays and night shifts, to raise the skills of our people."

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CSO: 3400/311

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR NATAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR FINANCE in English 13 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

THE construction industry in Natal is now probably over the worst of the recession and there is "a glimmer of hope" for the future, with more inquiries and tenders higher than there have been for quite a while.

These cautiously optimistic statements were made by Mr Mike Weeden, newly appointed managing director of Ovcon (Natal). He said the Government had set the ball rolling by giving clear indicators that it would deal as adequately as it could with the huge backlog of infrastructural work in Natal.

This probably meant that most new work would be in housing and schools for the Indian, coloured and black communities. It also indicated that the trend in the industry towards grassroots developments and away from glamour projects in city centres would continue for some time, possibly as long as two years.

There was a tendency among South African businessmen to adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

"I get a distinct impression that some businessmen are losing their entrepreneurial spirit," said Mr Weeden.

Sitting on the fence now was, he said, both illogical and short-sighted because building prices at the moment were some 25 percent lower than they would be in a boom period, and those who took development risks now were likely to find themselves with some exceptionally worthwhile investments in two or three years.

Some local businesses, he added, were taking this attitude and would be likely to benefit from it. It was the major institutions which were most reluctant at present to commit themselves, he said, but the Government could not be expected to revive optimism on its own.

Mr Weeden commented that with about 15 tenderers on every major private enterprise contract, and up to 20 or more on government work, clients should check carefully to see if the lowest ten-

derers were capable of lasting through the project financially.

"The financial security of the contractor should be a prime consideration in these tight times because so many people are tendering at cost or even below cost. One slip on the job and they could be in serious trouble."

In the last six months, said Mr Weeden, Ovcon had seen half-a-dozen such contractors and subcontractors go into Liquidation in Natal, and in the six months ahead they expected others to follow suit.

Ovcon's policy in the next halfyear would be to tender as actively as it could but to select the contracts it really wanted. On these the company would put in a great deal of effort and try to find ways of doing the work more cheaply.

His team would be particularly interested in technically difficult work which was beyond the ability of smaller contractors, but Ovcon would never "buy" work and would pay due re-

gard to what had been achieved on previous contracts.

He added that the company would also be prepared to look far afield for work as the indicators were that some country work was not quite as tightly priced as city contracts. On such work, he said, Oycon was interested in the larger jobs where it could concentrate its energies.

/13104

CSO: 3400/311

NAAMSA REPORTS BMW, VOLKSWAGEN SALES UP

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 16 Jun 86 p 26

[Text] Amid the generally depressing news emanating from the motor car industry, latest Naamsa figures show that two manufacturers — BMW and Volkswagen — have actually increased unit sales in the first five months of this year.

Although the new car market as a whole is down by more than 16 percent, against the same period in 1985, BMW has produced 1,7 percent growth in unit sales and VW is up by 0,6 percent.

Marketing director Mr Vic Doolan says this means that BMW's share of the market has grown to 7,6 percent, from 6,3 percent last year and 5,8 percent in 1984.

Looking at the market by another yardstick, Mr Doolan says that in terms of the rand value of new cars sold BMW is now the third largest selling brand after Toyota and Volkswagen.

In the first five months of this year Toyota's sales of new cars totalled R264 million, VW R150,5 million and BMW R130,1 million.

But while price increases will certainly have helped cars at the upper end of the market in

this kind of calculation, Doolan said that the effect of higher prices should not be over-estimated.

He points out that with the sharp fall in interest rates, a new BMW 320 model is currently only nine percent more expensive than a year ago when the cost of leasing is added to the equation.

However, the prospect of avoiding more price increases is bleak. "The very low level of the rand would make it virtually impossible for car manufacturers to ease up on the car price increases envisaged for the remainder of the year," says Mr Doolan.

He added that "the weak currency continues to deal us a double blow, with imported components now three times the cost of three years ago and the impact the resultant price increases are having in the market."

Nevertheless, he said it remains to be seen what effect the State of Emergency and this week's expected economic stimulation measures will have on consumer confidence in general and the car market in particular.

/13104

CSO: 3400/310

INDUSTRY SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 24 Jun 86 p 22

[Text] SOME sectors of manufacturing are showing signs of recovery, the latest industrial output figures show. They are mainly the sectors that supply the staples needed to sustain life.

This suggests that in spite of the generally recessionary conditions, the country's huge population growth alone is proving a spur to increased economic activity.

Preliminary figures for April show that output of packaging materials were significantly higher than a year ago.

Production of glass products was up 19,9 percent, paper products 10,9 percent and plastic products 10,0 percent.

Output of beverages rose by 18,9 percent, tobacco by 18,8 percent and food by 6,3 percent.

PURCHASING POWER

These figures suggest there is a little more consumer purchasing power around, but that it is mainly going on essentials.

Another sector showing a substantial increase in output in April was the basic iron and steel industry — suggesting it has found an extremely healthy export market.

But overall industrial output in April was still only 4,2 percent higher than a year ago, in spite of having risen in every month this year.

This small overall increase in manufacturing production can be blamed on the depressed conditions in the construction and heavy engineering sector.

Production of transport equipment (excluding motor vehicles), was 37,7

percent lower than in April last year.

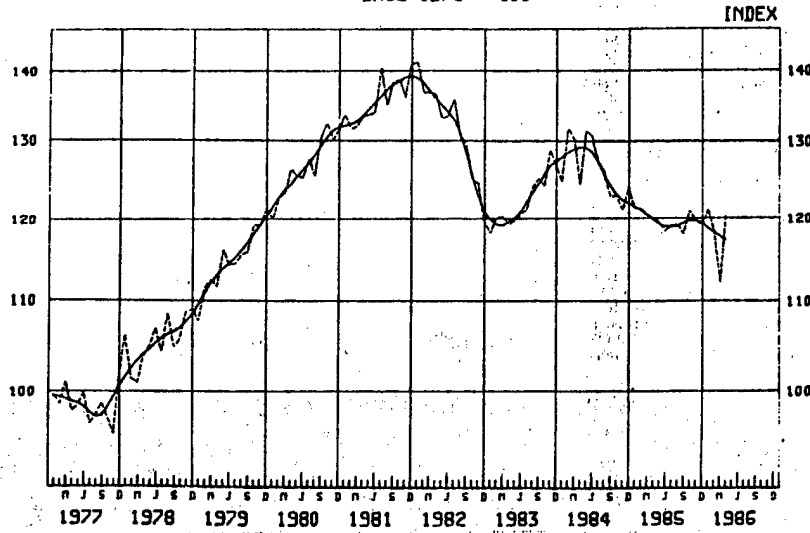
Output of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and electrical and other machinery was 4,3 percent lower.

Conditions in the brick and cement manufacturing industries were still extremely depressed in April with output some 12 percent lower than last year.

This table shows the percentage change in output in the major industrial sectors in April, compared with April last year:

Glass products.....	19,9
Beverages	18,9
Tobacco.....	18,8
Basic iron and steel	17,5
Furniture.....	12,7
Paper products.....	10,9
Plastic products.....	10,0
Pottery.....	7,8
Other industries	7,2
Food	6,3
Wood products.....	6,1
Total	4,2
Non-ferrous ind.....	1,6
Textiles	1,6
Leather	1,5
Footwear	0,4
Motor vehicles, parts	-4,3
Electrical machinery	-5,9
Rubber products	-6,4
Ind chemicals	-7,0
Metal products	-9,2
Other chemicals.....	-9,8
Printing.....	-9,9
Machinery	-10,3
Clothing.....	-11,2
Non-metallic minerals.....	-12,7
Scientific equipment.....	-17,7
Other transport equipment	-37,2

TOTAL MANUFACTURING
BASE-1975 = 100



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CSO: 3400/310

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NEW ASSOCIATION FOR PLASTICS INDUSTRY--The South African plastics industry gets more muscle with the getting together of two of its major representative bodies - the Plastic Manufacturers Association and the Plastic Converters Association. Now under the umbrella of the Association of Plastics Processors of SA, the combined membership of the industry totals 70 percent of the polymers used in the country and 71 percent of the total workforce of plastics processing. Major objectives of the new association include the promotion of exports and the creation of more jobs in the industry. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jun 86 p 16] /13104

VEHICLE TESTING SYSTEM DEVELOPED--Mechanical engineers at the University of Pretoria's Laboratory for Advanced Engineering have developed a computer-controlled vehicle and component structural testing system which will be marketed internationally. The system, which works on a Hewlett-Packard mini computer is said to be a breakthrough in the simulation of operating conditions such as the vibrations generated when a vehicle travels on a road, which result in stresses and strains on a mechanical structure. The laboratory was commissioned to work on the project by Schenck, the West German hydraulic actuator supplier whose products are used to set up the vibration and stress conditions required in tests. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 13 July 86 p 5] /13104

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